

ADDITIONAL WEATHER--PAGE 2

Established 1887

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JAN. 26-27, 1974

The newspaper said it gathered

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In the House of Commons, Eric

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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The House of Commons.

(Continued on Page 2, Col.

Based in Europe

Pentagon Considers Putting Mini-Warheads in Missiles

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The Pentagon is moving toward development of a miniature nuclear warhead for its Pershing missiles based in Europe that would sharply reduce the amount of atomic explosives they now carry.

The United States has thousands of so-called "tactical" or "battlefield support" nuclear weapons based in Europe. But many of these are actually several times more powerful than the 20-kiloton atomic bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. A single kiloton is equal in explosive power to 1,000 tons of TNT.

Output Rose 6.8% in 1973, Russia Says

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The Soviet Union released final 1973 figures today showing that most of the economy's major indices failed to meet the original targets of the 1971-73 five-year plan.

Only in agriculture was there a sharp increase in output—14 percent over 1972. This reflected the nation's record grain harvest of 230 million tons, recovering from the disastrous crop failure in 1972.

The report confirmed with minor changes the provisional figures for 1972 announced by State Planning Chairman Nikolai V. Balukov to the Supreme Soviet (parliament) in December. The Central Statistical Board said national income, a key index of economic performance, grew by 6.8 percent in 1973, exceeding the revised goal of 6 percent but below the original plan of 7.2 percent.

In 1972, national income dipped 4 percent to the lowest level in 10 years.

Total industrial output for 1973 was up 7.4 percent. The revised goal was 5.8 percent, down from 7.8 percent in the original plan.

Western diplomats said the 1973 figures appear to confirm their earlier estimates that the ambitious goals of the current five-year plan still appear out of reach.

The report showed 917,000 automobiles produced in 1973, a 26 percent increase over 1972, where production increased by 10 percent.

Production of oil and natural gas also fell below the original targets of the five-year plan. The Central Statistical Board said 421 million tons of oil was produced in 1973, compared to a goal of 428 million tons. It said 236 billion cubic meters of natural gas was produced, somewhat below the target of 250 billion cubic meters.

The 1974 budget announced to the Supreme Soviet once again places emphasis on the consumer sector. The Soviet leadership had promised to expand consumer production faster than heavy industry throughout the current five-year plan.

But in 1973, when priorities had to be revised because of the disastrous 1972 grain harvest, heavy industry again came to the fore.

250.9 Million Russians
MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's population reached 250.9 million on Jan. 1, an increase of 23 million over a year ago, the Central Statistical Board said today.

Khmer Rouge Said to Be Using U.S. Guns to Hit Phnom Penh
PHNOM PENH, Jan. 25 (AP).—Insurgents reported to be using captured American-made artillery shelled Phnom Penh today for the second day in a row and hit the capital's airport.

The two-day shelling has killed at least 47 persons and wounded 100, the police said.

example, are armed with warheads ranging from 80 to 400 kilotons, with most of the missiles carrying the larger warheads.

The new so-called Pershing-2 warhead that is expected to be developed would cut that down to about one kiloton and add an extremely accurate new guidance system which the military hopes will allow the weapon to retain its usefulness while reducing the danger to surrounding areas.

The Pentagon rationale behind this development is twofold: Smaller and more accurate atomic weapons they reason, could carry the last signal of escalation to the Soviet Union in the hope of halting an already started war in Europe, without creating nuclear havoc by use of larger weapons.

Also, proponents claim that if a so-called "tactical nuclear war" is fought, such weapons would still be effective against military targets and at least hold out the possibility of less damage to civilian areas.

The Pentagon has developed a guidance system for possible use with the new missile which transmits an electronic beam as it hurtles toward the target and then compares the returned signal with a "radar" picture of the target stored in the missile's electronic brain.

This type of system has been successfully tested aboard helicopters and could be very accurate. But there are those in the Pentagon who are skeptical about its ability to work in the nose cone of a speeding missile.

Defense Department officials stress that no decision has been made to actually produce and deploy these new warheads at this point and that considerable development and testing lies ahead.

However, a top-level Pentagon review panel met on Tuesday and officials say they expect that group to recommend to Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger that a replacement warhead and new guidance system for Pershing be moved into the advanced development stage so that it could eventually be produced.

Mr. Schlesinger's approval for at least development is also viewed as likely since the defense secretary himself has been espousing a shift in overall nuclear strategy virtually since he came to the Pentagon in May.

The subject of potential changes in tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, however, is extremely sensitive and controversial in Congress, among U.S. NATO allies and even within the Pentagon.

Primarily, critics contend that, by greatly reducing the size of the warheads, the decision to escalate to nuclear warfare from conventional munitions becomes too easy to make and that any form of nuclear weapons use will eventually become uncontrollable.

The potential for shifts in NATO nuclear weaponry also traditionally has raised fears in Europe that the United States would use such changes as a rationale for reducing ground troop strength. While the Pentagon argues that such moves could reduce damage in Europe, some Europeans believe it reflects a reduced U.S. nuclear commitment.

Others argue that making nuclear warfare seem anything but catastrophic for both sides actually weakens deterrence by promoting the view that enough such a war could be fought and contained.

The Pentagon under Mr. Schlesinger, however, has been stressing the view that U.S. forces must seem credible to the Russians and be able to respond to a variety of situations, including limited tactical and strategic nuclear warfare.

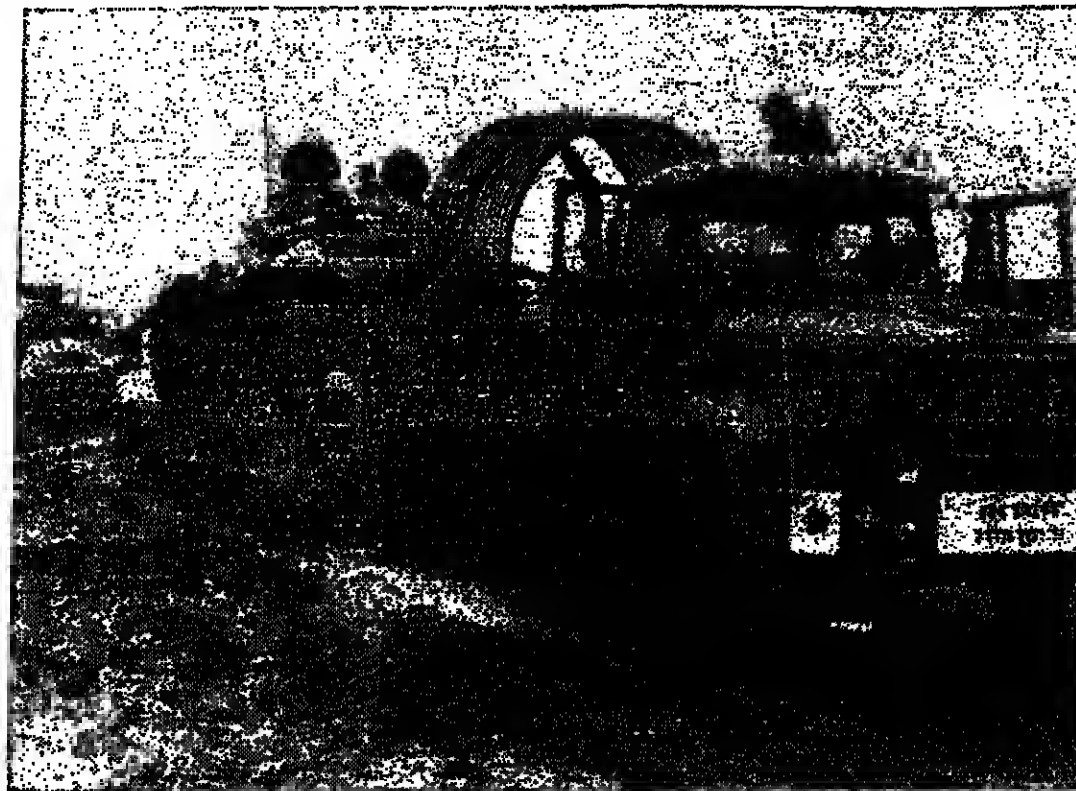
Saigon Fighting Slows
SAIGON, Jan. 25 (UPI).—An unofficial cease-fire for 14th lunar new year celebrations by both sides slowed the Vietnam war for the third day in a row, military spokesmen said today.

The Saigon high command said that no major fighting was reported anywhere in Vietnam today, although scattered attacks occurred in all four major military regions.

Laos Troop Pact
VIENTIANE, Laos, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—The Laotian government and pro-Communist Pathet Lao yesterday signed an agreement on the number of troops each side can station in the two capitals of Laos, their spokesmen said.

The agreement provided for the government and the Pathet Lao to keep a battalion of 1,200 troops each in Vientiane, the administrative capital, and two companies of 600 men each in the royal capital of Luang Prabang in order to neutralize the two cities, they said.

Observers said that with yesterday's agreement, the way was cleared for the formation of a new coalition government, under the terms of the September peace agreement, in which each side will have five ministers.



MOVING OUT—Israeli convoy with captured Soviet tank leaving the Suez Canal area.

Israel Starts Pullback Across Canal

(Continued from Page 1)

Will be behind their new defense lines, 13 miles east of the canal, by March 4.

Egypt is committed under the disengagement agreement to thin out its forces on the east bank of the canal, a movement that apparently will not take place until Israeli and Egyptian forces have separated. A UN buffer zone is to be established between the Egyptian and Israeli defense lines on the east bank.

Sharon Amalia Elazar
TEL AVIV, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—A controversial Israeli Army general, who left active service after attacking the conduct of the October war, today demanded the resignation of Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar.

Retired Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, now a leading member of the rightist opposition in the Knesset (parliament), blamed Gen. Elazar for failing to prepare Israeli forces adequately for the war.

2 Games Drawn, Korchnoi Wins In World Chess
PARIS, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Two games of the world chess championship quarterfinals, being held in four countries, ended in draws today, a third ended in a victory for Viktor Korchnoi, a Russian, and a fourth was scheduled.

In Moscow, Anatoly Karpov salvaged a draw with Lev Polugaevsky in their fifth game, rebounding from a defeat yesterday. Karpov now leads 1-0 with four draws.

In Palma de Mallorca, Balearic Islands, Tigran Petrosian of the Soviet Union and Lajos Portisch of Hungary also drew their fourth game, which ended on the 32d move. The first three games also resulted in draws.

At Augusta, Ga., Mr. Korchnoi scored the first victory in the match there. Grandmaster Henrique Mecking of Brazil considered his position hopeless in their adjourned fifth game and resigned. The two have drawn four previous games.

The games set for today was between Robert Byrne of the United States and Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union playing in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Spassky leads Byrne with two victories and two draws. The matches will determine who will challenge Bobby Fischer of the United States for the world title in 1975.

The first player to win three games will win the match. If after 16 games neither player has three victories, the one in the lead is declared the winner. If they are tied, the judge flips a coin.

Soviet Poet Slaps At Solzhenitsyn
MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—A well-known Soviet poet today joined the growing official chorus against dissident writer Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn and suggested he should leave the country.

Ruslan Gamszatov of Dagestan in the Caucasus, whose poems won him a Lenin Prize, said that when Mr. Solzhenitsyn's work was first published in the Soviet Union "some saw and wanted to see in Solzhenitsyn a man who was angered by yesterday's injustices." But, he said, they had failed to understand his real aim.

"If Solzhenitsyn does not like our system, our life and country," Mr. Gamszatov said, "he really cannot help him. Let him go where it suits him. We built our life and created our culture without him. And we can do without him and those like him now."

In interviews today in two independent newspapers, Maariv and Yediot Aharonot, Gen. Sharon said: "The responsibility [for the initial poor Israeli showing] was that of the chief of staff."

He should have resigned the day war broke out—and if not then, a day before the cease-fire," Gen. Sharon, 46, who left the army last Sunday, led the Israeli forces which established the west-bank bridgehead.

Gen. Sharon did not blame Defense Minister Moshe Dayan for the Israeli Army's unpreparedness for the war despite the fact that Gen. Dayan is a leader of the Labor party, a rival of Gen. Sharon's Likud group.

The official, W. Donald Stewart, a former chief of the Investigations Division at the Pentagon, who was in charge of the Radford investigation there, reminded the White House during an interview for the FBI job that he knew of the sensitive Radford investigation.

White House attorneys also alleged the sources said that Mr. Stewart dropped hints and pressured for the No. 2 FBI job in a June 3 letter to White House aide William J. Baroody Jr. This was after Clarence M. Kelly had been selected as the new FBI director.

Mr. Stewart, who is now inspector general of the Defense Investigative Service for the Defense Department, denied yesterday that he was using his knowledge of the Radford case to get the FBI directorship. "The purpose of the letter [to Mr. Baroody] was to lay out my qualifications," Mr. Stewart said. He declined to read the letter to a reporter.

Law Not Violated
Reliable sources said that White House lawyer J. Fred Buzhardt said the information on Mr. Stewart's alleged pressure to the Justice Department last year for an investigation. The criminal division of the Justice Department concluded, however, that Mr. Stewart had not violated the law, the sources said.

Mr. Buzhardt said yesterday that he would have no comment on the information Mr. Baroody could not be reached for comment.

Yeoman Radford was the assistant to Navy Rear Adm. Robert O. Welander, who was at the time the liaison aide between the Pentagon and the White House. Yeoman Radford, who apparently was the central figure in copying Mr. Kissinger's documents and forwarding them to the Pentagon, also was suspected of leaking classified documents to his friend, syndicated columnist Jack Anderson. Yeoman Radford has denied leaking documents.

The unauthorized distribution of Mr. Kissinger's papers was discovered in the course of an investigation into a news leak to Mr. Anderson about the administration's policy in the India-Pakistan war in late 1971.

Flumbers' Probe
In addition to the Pentagon investigation into the matter, White House aide David R. Young Jr., one of the so-called "plumbers" in charge of investigating news leaks, conducted a probe that government sources said exaggerated the seriousness of the flow of Mr. Kissinger's documents to the Pentagon.

The White House military liaison post held by Adm. Welander has been abolished. Government sources have reported that the FBI tapped Yeoman Radford's phone for more than six months during the investigation, and that Yeoman Radford was later transferred to a Navy recruiting post in Oregon.

White House and Senate select Watergate committee sources have said that the Radford incident—and the possibility that he might disclose national security secrets—was the much-publicized national security matters that the President had said justified White House requests last year that investigations into the "plumbers" be limited.

Decision Is Disputed
Many of these sources have sharply disputed the President's decision to invoke national security in connection with the Radford incident. The sources also have disputed press accounts which characterize the Radford

every little bit helps. "The public would not understand," he said, "if as this stage we lifted the restrictions on television hours."

Earlier this week, to demonstrate his zeal, Mr. Jenkins had himself photographed shaving by candlelight. Unfortunately, he was using an electric razor.

Mr. Jenkins did make one change that earned him applause. From now on, firms on a three-day week can operate any three consecutive days within the normal span of five. Until today, about one-third of industry had been on a Thursday-through-Saturday cycle. The switch was welcomed by the Jewish Board of Deputies because Saturday is the Jewish Sabbath.

Varley, the Labor party's shadow trade minister, declared that Mr. Heath's "stubbornness is responsible for the escalation of this unnecessary conflict." Mr. Varley claimed that it was "utterly amazing" that Mr. Jenkins could announce a continued three-day week "without saying a single word about a new government initiative" to settle the miners' dispute.

Mr. Jenkins retorted that Mr. Heath had invited the miners to come to see him just before their leaders voted for the strike call. But Mr. Heath had gotten "a very dusty answer," he said.

The mine union leaders had told Mr. Heath that there was no point in further meetings until the government put more money on the table. It is offering the best-paid miners an increase of \$5.50 a week in their base pay of \$80. The miners seek an \$16 hike, which the government says would shatter its anti-inflation wage restraints.

Mr. Jenkins went on: "The country is perfectly clear that the government cannot yield to the brute force of industrial power to let politics sanctioned by this House."

Harold Wilson, the Labor party leader, also got into the fray, denouncing the government's continuing 10-30 p.m. television curfew as a device to "whip up public feeling against the mine workers."

Mr. Wilson observed that Lord Carrington, the energy minister and Conservative party chairman, had acknowledged that the curfew saves only 600 tons of coal daily, or about one-quarter of one percent of even the currently reduced production.

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House Probers' Bid
Yesterday, a bipartisan group of 15 senior members of the House Judiciary Committee agreed to ask the full House to approve formally the committee's investigation of President Nixon's conduct in office.

The decision followed statements by the President to members of Congress that he intended to "fight like hell" against efforts to impeach him.

The committee chairman, Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr., D.-N.J., said that his panel would seek adoption Feb. 5 of a resolution giving his unit broad subpoena power and involving "the full prestige of the House of Representatives in anything we do."

The move has important political significance. Until now, the committee's only mandate, to conduct the impeachment inquiry, has been a request by House leaders that the panel study more than a dozen impeachment resolutions for its late last year. Rep. Rodino said that the grant of full House authority—including subpoena powers—would give the committee a more secure legal footing in seeking evidence from the White House, the Watergate special prosecutor or other sources.

4 Taps Reported

FBI Said to 'Bug' Associates Of Sailor in Pentagon 'Spying'

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted four previously unreported national security wiretaps in 1971-72 as part of an investigation into the unauthorized disclosure of Henry A. Kissinger's secret documents to the Pentagon, according to informed sources.

The taps were made on telephones of friends and associates of Navy Yeoman 1st Cl Charles E. Radford, who had access to the most sensitive National Security Council documents, including notes of Mr. Kissinger's first secret visit to China in 1971, when Mr. Kissinger was President Nixon's national security adviser. Mr. Kissinger has since been named secretary of state, but still holds the security post.

The sources would not reveal the identities of the friends of Yeoman Radford whose phones were tapped.

White House attorneys became so concerned that Yeoman Radford might publicly disclose sensitive matters that they asked the special Watergate prosecutor and the Senate select Watergate committee last year not to investigate the Radford case.

Increased Concern
Their concern was increased, according to the sources, by a Pentagon official who was believed by White House aides to be trying to pressure his way into directorship of the FBI in June, 1973.

The official, W. Donald Stewart, a former chief of the Investigations Division at the Pentagon, who was in charge of the Radford investigation there, reminded the White House during an interview for the FBI job that he knew of the sensitive Radford investigation.

White House attorneys also alleged the sources said that Mr. Stewart dropped hints and pressured for the No. 2 FBI job in a June 3 letter to White House aide William J. Baroody Jr. This was after Clarence M. Kelly had been selected as the new FBI director.

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Truman Advice To Kennedy on Press: 'Cust' em

WALTHAM, Mass., Jan. 25 (AP).—Former President

Harry S. Truman gave this advice to President John F. Kennedy in 1962, concerning "those damned columnists and editorial writers."

"You meet 'em, kick 'em and give 'em hell, and you win in 1964."

The words are contained in one of two handwritten notes from Truman to Kennedy. The notes will be placed in the Kennedy Library, which is under construction in nearby Cambridge.

In the other letter, dated Jan. 26, 1961, Truman thanked Kennedy for "being invited into the White House for the first time in eight years" to attend Kennedy's inauguration.

Both Mr. Rebozo and Mr. Danner have said, however, that their acquisition plans had fallen through because of other commitments, and that the \$100,000 contribution was made after the fact.

Closed-Door Meeting
These and other details of a complicated relationship between the Nixon administration and the Hughes family and the Hughes empire were outlined to Watergate committee members by their staff at a closed-door meeting on Wednesday. Following the presentation, the senators were to have a closed-door meeting on Wednesday. Following the presentation, the senators were to have a closed-door meeting on Wednesday.

In addition to testimony about the May meeting between Mr. Nixon, Mr. Rebozo and Mr. Danner, new information presented to the committee by its staff included the following:

● Indications from secret testimony that the Watergate break-in and bugging might have been ordered to discover whether Lawrence H. Hughes, the son of the national chairman, possessed information about Mr. Hughes' relationship with the White House and the Nixon family. (Mr. O'Brien had once handled public relations work for the Hughes organization.)

● Suggestions in testimony that Nixon administration figures considered breaking into the office of Las Vegas publisher Herman (Hank) Greenspan because of fears that he, too, knew about secret contributions from Mr. Hughes to Nixon campaigns.

● Allegations from records and secret testimony that the President's brother, F. Donald Nixon, received questionable payments, stock benefits and other favors from the Hughes organization and other business interests.

● Evidence that Donald Nixon sold to pay some of his federal income taxes during several years in the 1960s was ordered by the Internal Revenue Service to make large back payments.

● A record that Mr. Mitchell had ordered a California lawyer to keep track of Donald Nixon's questionable business activities so that they could be monitored and controlled by the White House during the election campaign.

This surveillance included the Secret Service wiretap of Donald Nixon ordered by the President.

● Testimony by one of Mr. Rebozo's lawyers, Thomas E. Wakefield, that Mr. Rebozo kept \$4,500 in contributions collected for the President's campaign in a special bank account for three years and then transferred the money to his personal account.

● Records showing that \$1,000 from that same account was made available to President Nixon's personal attorney, John W. Kalmback, who in turn paid the \$1,000 to White House special investigator Anthony T. Vasquez in 1969.

Terrorists Plan To Appeal Athens Death Sentences

ATHENS, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The defense lawyer of two Arab terrorists sentenced to death for killing five persons and wounding 45 in an attack at Athens airport in August said today that he will appeal the sentence to the supreme court.

The lawyer, former Justice Minister Constantine Stefanakis, said that the appeal was justified because the court ignored mitigating circumstances. "They were both under orders by their superiors and... their motives were noble," Mr. Stefanakis said.

The two defendants, Arid Shafik, 22, and Khamtounar Pahl, 31, agreed to the appeal, which he will file next week, Mr. Stefanakis said.

Appeal From Guerrillas
BEIRUT, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—The Palestinian guerrilla leadership today appealed to the Greek government to spare the lives of the two Arab terrorists, the Palestine news agency said.

WEATHER		
ALABAMA	10	Partly
ALASKA	10	Cloudy
ARIZONA	10	Clear
ARKANSAS	10	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	10	Cloudy
COLORADO	10	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	10	Cloudy
DELAWARE	10	Cloudy

Hearings Called 'Criminal Trial'

Oil Industry Replies Angrily to Charges Made by Jackson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The oil industry responded angrily yesterday to criticism and charges leveled at it by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Wash., and Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, which is holding hearings on the nation's energy problems.

Z. D. Bonner, president of Gulf Oil-U.S.A., the chief domestic affiliate of the Gulf Oil Corp., and one of the seven oil company executives who appeared before the committee earlier this week, said: "I am angry. I left the Jackson hearings angry."

In a statement at a news conference in Houston, Mr. Bonner said that the hearings were run like a "criminal trial" and "went beyond the ethics of fair play."

He said it had been the general understanding among the oil companies that they had been asked to send representatives to the committee hearings to discuss supply and inventory problems.

"Didn't Have a Chance"

"It opened with a bunch of accusations but we never got a chance to face our accusers," he said. "We didn't have a chance."

During the three days of hearings, the oil executives were accused by various senators on the committee of misleading the public, creating a false crisis, obtaining "unconscionable profits" and of disloyal acts for not supplying U.S. armed services.

In New York, the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) denied that the cutoff of Saudi Arabian fuel to U.S. military forces last fall was due to lack of patriotism, as charged by Sen. Jackson.

In a statement, Aramco said its chairman, Frank Junger, was instructed by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, "that all shipments to the U.S., either directly or indirectly, including the U.S. military, were embargoed."

Mr. Yamani said that any deviations from the ground rules would be harshly dealt with, "the company said."

British Author Beaten to Death At London Home

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—James Pope-Hennessy, internationally known author, was found bound, gagged and beaten to death today at his London apartment, Scotland Yard reported.

Leslie Smith, 25, the author's valet, was found in the apartment with knife wounds. He was hospitalized.

Mr. Pope-Hennessy, 57, the son of a British general, was a noted writer of travel books and biographies. His works included lives of Queen Victoria, Queen Mary and Anthony Trollope.

Educated at Balliol College, Oxford, Mr. Pope-Hennessy became private secretary to the governor of Trinidad in 1939. He served with a British Army mission in Washington from 1944 to 1945. From 1947 to 1949 he was literary editor of The Spectator.

He was unmarried and in 1970 he took out Irish citizenship. The police suspect that the author and his valet were attacked by burglars who broke into his home in the Notting Hill Gate area of west London.

Ford in U.S. Plans To Lay Off 9,000

DETROIT, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—Ford Motor Co. said today it will lay off 9,000 workers at seven assembly and manufacturing plants during the next three weeks and will close one plant for two weeks.

The company will lay off 5,200 employees for one week, 4,200 for two weeks and 1,500 indefinitely.

The company said the temporary lay-offs will include 3,400 workers at the Mahwah, N.J., assembly plant in the weeks of Jan. 28 and Feb. 11.

Aramco is a combination of international oil companies which drill in Saudi Arabia, including Exxon, Standard Oil of California, Mobil and Texaco.

At his news conference, Mr. Bonner said: "We'll cooperate with anybody. We like to get at the truth. We want to help the country. But Jackson's committee is not the way to get at the truth."

Meanwhile, Sen. Jackson introduced legislation to roll back domestic oil prices and put ceilings on them, saying the Nixon administration has done too little to limit oil prices and profits. His legislation would require the President to put ceilings on all crude oil produced in the United States and on all refined petroleum products sold here, whether these are produced from U.S. crude or from the higher-priced imported crude. The senator did not specify ceilings in his bill. He said simply that prices should not exceed actual costs of production, plus enough extra to induce the added production that the country needs to meet its long-term needs.

Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, D., Ill., said he would introduce legislation rolling back petroleum prices to the Dec. 1 level.

"The American people, to put it bluntly, are being ripped off," he told the Consumer Federation of America.

Sen. Clifford D. Walcott, D., Wis., filed a bill to end the oil depletion allowance that allows petroleum and natural gas producers to deduct 22 percent of their gross income before calculating their taxes. He said the depletion allowance, aimed at encouraging oil exploration and production, has cost the taxpayer \$1.5 billion a year.

"And what has it gotten us?" Sen. Nelson asked. "Oil wells in Arabia, refineries in Europe and an energy crisis at home."

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D., Texas, introduced a bill to eliminate the oil depletion allowance for foreign exploration outside North America.

The Federal Energy Office director, William E. Simon, said today that predictions of a 30 percent shortage of gasoline are "becoming only too accurate."

However, he declined to make any new predictions on the likelihood of gasoline rationing.

He also said that he did not oppose rolling back the price of oil, as proposed by Sen. Jackson, so long as it did not hurt the petroleum industry.

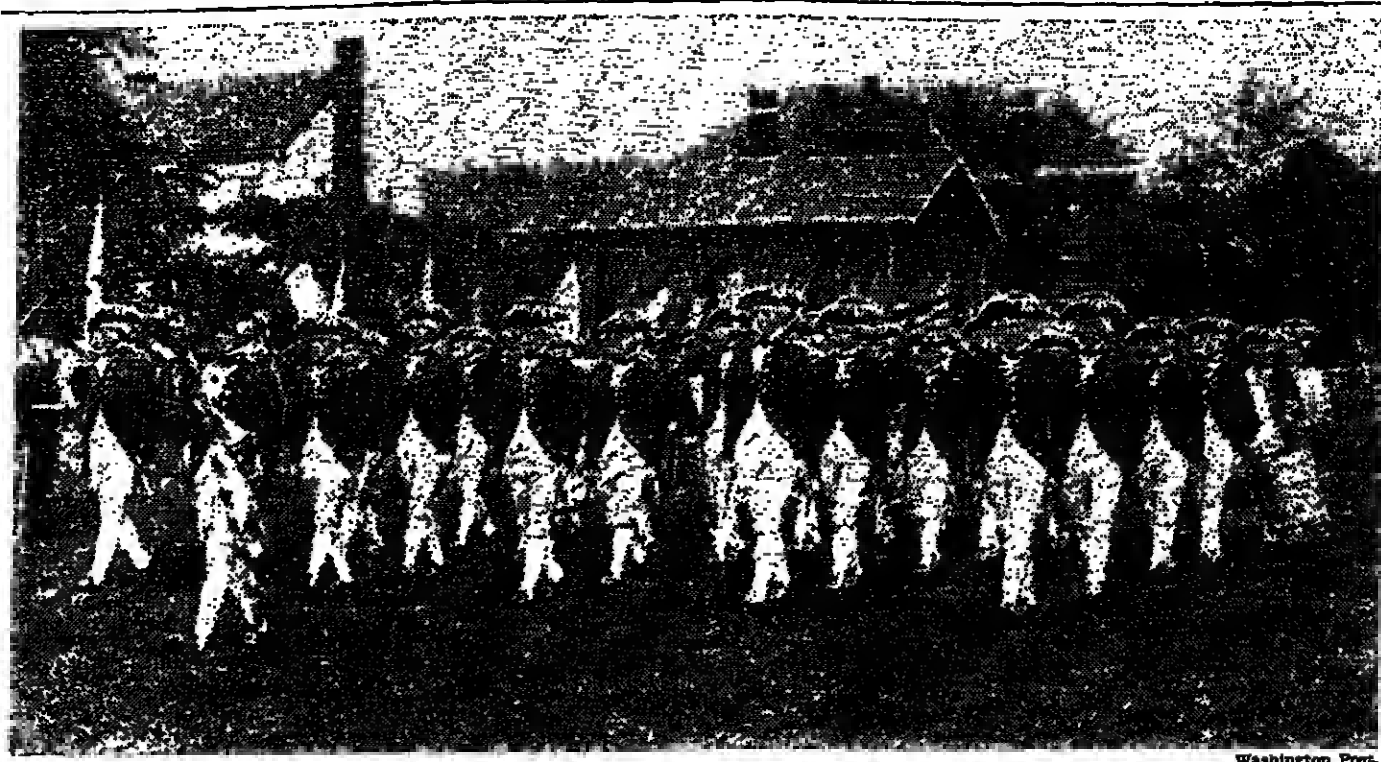
In other developments:

● The Federal Energy Office said that crude oil stocks may have decreased only 800,000 barrels last week instead of the 8.6 million reported by the American Petroleum Institute. FEO officials told newsmen the apparent discrepancy turned up within the API's own figures and they had no immediate explanation for it.

● The Senate agreed to vote Tuesday on the President's energy emergency powers bill, which would, among other things, give the President power to ration gasoline. Oil-state senators had earlier threatened to filibuster against a House-backed version of the bill that seeks to limit excess oil industry profits. Sen. Jackson predicted that the bill will pass intact and he sent to the President next week.

● Mr. Simon told a Senate subcommittee that consumers will not feel "any substantial impact" for at least five years if Congress deregulates natural gas prices the way the administration wants it to be an inducement to increased production. Critics of deregulation have asserted that the annual dollar cost to consumers would be in the billions.

● The Labor Department said the number of unemployed workers who attributed their job loss to the fuel shortage tripled from the last week in December to the first week in January. Seven percent of all persons collecting unemployment insurance benefits in the week ended Jan. 5 said they lost their jobs because of the shortage, the department said. A high proportion of these persons were auto workers in Michigan.



ON PARADE—File and drum corps of 3d Infantry Regiment, the U.S. Army's ceremonial unit, parading at Fort Myer, Va., near Washington. Known as "The Old Guard," the unit has the last 30 horses in the army.

U.S. Agency Would Regulate Foreign Airlines' Security

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—The Federal Aviation Administration proposed yesterday that foreign airlines operating in the United States be required to tighten their security against terrorists here and abroad.

Airlines that refuse to obey the proposed rule could be fined or could lose their right to land in the United States, an FAA spokesman said.

The action is an outgrowth of the fire-bombing of a Pan American World Airways airliner in Rome last month and the subsequent hijacking of a Lufthansa airliner by five Palestinian terrorists. Thirty-two persons, many of them Americans, died in that incident.

Secretary of Transportation Claude V. Brinegar, who announced the rule, said it is designed to require security measures by foreign airlines when they are flying to, from or within the United States.

There has not been a successful hijacking in the United States since emergency regulations placing U.S. airports under tight security went into effect a year ago. Some countries, however, have resisted applying stringent anti-hijacking measures.

30 Days to Comment

Mr. Brinegar said interested parties would be given 30 days to comment on the proposed rule. He said it would go into effect 30 days after the comment period was closed.

Meanwhile, he said: "We urge foreign carriers without screening procedures to put them into effect on a voluntary basis as soon as possible."

The FAA declined to say which countries are the object of the rule, explaining that such identification would constitute an open invitation to terrorists looking for an easy way to gain publicity.

GOP Fraud Case Dropped in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP).—Charges that the speaker of the State Assembly and other Republican political figures engaged in election fraud against Democrats were dismissed yesterday.

A judge ruled that the law under which Speaker Perry B. Duryea was indicted was too broad.

A grand jury had charged that Republicans covertly aided the campaigns of Liberal party candidates in a dozen districts in the 1972 election. The law requires that the true source of any political literature must be identified.

Mr. Brinegar said carriers operating without adequate screening of passengers and luggage constitute "a threat to American airports," exposing them to "potential hijackers who might gain access to foreign carrier flights at foreign bases or while on the ground in the United States."

Some foreign airlines do not search passengers or baggage in the United States, although U.S. airlines must go through this procedure.

Bonn Checks Cars

BONN, Jan. 25 (AP).—Police at the Bonn-Cologne airport have broadened their security net to include spot-checks of cars approaching the airport.

"Apparently there has been a new threat of some kind," an airport security spokesman said today. He declined to give details.

Trash Called Barometer Of Economy

PONTIAC, Mich., Jan. 25 (AP).—The general manager of Oakland County's refuse authority says trash is a good indicator of economic times—as the price of food goes up, trash piles go down.

Thus, John J. Lenerato said, residents in the area must be suffering now. He said the daily amount of rubbish discarded by residents has dropped for the first time in 16 years, from 660 tons, or 3.7 pounds a person, three months ago, to 550 tons, or 3.4 pounds a person.

Not since 1953, during the Eisenhower administration when the country was in a recession, has trash tonnage in the area dropped so drastically, Mr. Lenerato says.

American Lost In Paracels Is Held by China

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—The State Department said today that an American civilian lost in the Paracel Islands is in the hands of forces of the People's Republic of China.

The civilian, Gerald Emil Koch, a 27-year-old Defense Department employee assigned to observe the efficiency of the South Vietnamese, was reported missing after Chinese troops landed on Pattle Island last Saturday and engaged South Vietnamese forces.

State Department press officer John King said that the Chinese Liaison Office here had informed the department that Mr. Koch was in Chinese hands. There was no immediate report on his condition.

Mr. King expressed regret that Mr. Koch was on Pattle Island during the clash between the Chinese and South Vietnamese over ownership of the Paracels, which are in the South China Sea.

Incidents Lamented

"He was doing his job," Mr. King said, "but we do not need incidents of this kind."

He said he thought that Mr. Koch, a former Army captain in South Vietnam, would be released soon, but he gave no details.

The Chinese have claimed that about 100 South Vietnamese were captured on Pattle Island. The United States is reported to have asked for the release of the South Vietnamese. No reply concerning them has been reported.

The battle occurred while Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was winding up his Middle East trip. Since returning to Washington, he has taken personal control of the American diplomatic activity.

Sea, Air Hunt Ended

SAIGON, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—An air and sea search has failed to find 59 South Vietnamese sailors missing since their ship was sunk last Saturday by Chinese gunboats near the disputed Paracels. A Dutch merchant ship rescued 23 men from the ship Tuesday.

Gasoline Rationing Ordered in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Hawaii Gov. George Ariyoshi ordered the first U.S. mandatory gasoline rationing plan, to go into effect Monday.

It is patterned on Oregon's voluntary plan, based on the last digit on automobile license plates. Holders of license plates with odd-numbered last digits can purchase gas on odd-numbered calendar days, while holders of even-numbered last digits can purchase gas on even-numbered days.

China's Ping-Pong Diplomacy Catches on Throughout Asia

By Jack Folio

However, these nations do play other Southeast Asian nations. One trouble with sports as a diplomatic tool is that Asia's athletic organizations are getting applications from nations which are difficult to term "Asian." And they are causing trouble when they are admitted.

Israel is a member of some Asian sports groups. And now Iran and Saudi Arabia are applying for membership in the Asian Games Federation. Iran is the site of the next Asian games, to be staged in September.

The Asian amateur tennis championships were slated for Malaysia this March. Now Malaysia does not want to hold the tournament for fear Israel will show up and so embarrass Malaysia, a Muslim-governed country, before its Arab friends.

In an era of growing professionalism in sports, Southeast Asia is just beginning to stage play-for-pay contests. The Asian golf tour is attracting some Americans, and Indonesia held a professional tennis tournament last year. There is, of course, professional baseball in Japan.

A sports journal has resumed publication in Peking after a four-year lapse that started during the Cultural Revolution. And while it contains plenty of "thoughts of Mao Tse-tung," it also carries exhortations "to catch up and overtake the high international standards in the realm of sports."

Western specialists on China see this as preparing the way for the People's Republic to apply for participation in the next Olympic Games.

© Los Angeles Times.

BANOKOK, Jan. 25.—The "ping-pong diplomacy" which China began almost three years ago is being practiced throughout Asia these days in a variety of sports, with "friendly contests" being staged between nations which formerly spat at each other.

More and more sports are being used as a means of hurrying political and ideological barriers.

Peking continues to be the most active exponent of this type of diplomacy. Table tennis was followed by badminton, which comes as near to being Asia's national game as any. Despite the American military presence in Thailand, and Peking's support of Thai insurgents, there have been Chinese-Thai exchanges by both table tennis and badminton teams.

And, recently, China invited the president of the Thai Olympic Committee to visit Peking to broaden the exchanges. The significance of the invitation is underscored by the fact that the Olympic representative is also Thailand's minister of defense.

Malaysia and China, which are expected to formalize diplomatic relations soon, have been carrying on exchanges in certain sports.

But South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos have not shared in the competition with the Chinese.

Kissinger's Secret

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had a quick answer for newsmen when asked after meeting with the House Foreign Affairs Committee how he keeps up the pace of his personal diplomacy in the Middle East peace. "Clean living," he said.

Columbia University Study

Tests Show Marijuana Use Weakens Disease Defenses

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP).—Regular smoking of marijuana weakens the body's defenses against disease, a medical team reports in a study released today.

It said the defect was found among men and women 16 to 35 years old who had smoked either marijuana or hashish at least once a week for more than one year. The average was four times a week for four years.

Specifically, one finding was a decreased ability of certain white blood cells, which defend the body against illness, to interact with "foreign" substances in a test-tube.

Cell division in this type of cell also was inhibited in marijuana users compared with nonusers, the specialists from Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons said.

The study represents the first direct evidence of cellular damage in humans from marijuana, said Dr. Gabriel Nahas, research professor of anesthesiology and head of the team. Some aspects of the report were made known by Dr. Nahas in Geneva in September.

Dr. Nahas called for a review of findings of the National Commission on Marijuana, saying doctors "should not accept those recommendations... which might lead to marijuana legislation without further analysis of all the facts, especially those that are now being collected by researchers on a molecular level."

Dr. Nahas said the researchers also observed that marijuana products accumulate in the germ cells of the testes and ovaries, the human sex glands.

"It is therefore most urgent to find out to what extent long-term marijuana use might possibly affect adversely the offspring of the marijuana-user," he said.

The Columbia immunity studies are described in the Feb. 1 issue of Science, a publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The test-tube studies involved white cells known as T lymphocytes, which are believed to defend the body against viruses and virus-like particles.

Such cells were taken from 51 marijuana-users, of median age 22, and 51 healthy persons, median age 44, who had never used the drug. Some patients with cancer, blood poisoning and recent kidney transplants also were included.

In one experiment, the white cells were treated with a plant protein, judged potent as TPA, that induces lymphocytes to enlarge and reproduce.

The ability of white cells from marijuana-users to undergo cell division was 40 percent less than those from the healthy non-users, the report said. The fact that the

Hughes Is Absent At Arraignment

RENO, Jan. 25 (AP).—Billionaire Howard Hughes failed to show up today for his arraignment on stock manipulation charges stemming from his purchase of Airwest Airlines, but a federal judge postponed action on a requested bench warrant for Mr. Hughes' arrest until Wednesday.

U.S. District Judge Bruce Thompson accepted a plea of not guilty on seven charges from Robert Mahon, Mr. Hughes' former Nevada operations chief, who is also a defendant in the case.

Attorneys for three others charged in the case said they wanted to argue on a motion to dismiss before filing pleas. The judge continued the arraignment until Wednesday for the three, Chester C. Davis, James H. Hall and Davis B. Charney.

In Washington, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas rejected a plea by Mr. Hughes' lawyers to halt the proceedings until the validity of the indictment could be tested. Justice Douglas said it would take "an extremely unusual case" to prompt an appellate judge to halt an arraignment.

nonsmokers were older made the results more impressive, because "the immune response of white blood cells is known to decrease with age," the report said.

The marijuana-smokers showed about the same decrease in immune response as people with tumors that had spread regionally, the researchers said. Just what happens to cause this is not yet known, they added.

Nixon Requests Sharp Boost in Student Grants

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP).—President Nixon asked Congress yesterday for a sharp boost in federal grants to college students and for prompt approval of pending school aid reform proposals.

Mr. Nixon also said he would soon propose a program to aid school desegregation through direct grants for local projects. This would replace the expiring law containing a state-by-state allocation formula.

For college students, the President called for "full funding" at \$1.5 billion of the basic program of federal undergraduate grants to students as high as \$1,400 for the neediest. The money would be spent in 1975-76.

Congress has appropriated \$475 million, about half the administration's request, for these grants in the 1974-75 fiscal year. They will be available for first-year and second-year students only.

Only \$122 million was provided by Congress to launch basic grants in the current year, a sum that has restricted the program to first-year students.

Ford Doubts GOP Faces Election Rout This Year

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 25 (AP).—Vice-President Ford said today that Watergate's impact on congressional elections this year will be less significant than some fellow Republicans are predicting.

"I don't view with such alarm the impact of some of the things that have happened in Washington," Mr. Ford said at a news conference during a campaign trip on behalf of a GOP candidate in a special congressional election here.

He disagreed with the prediction of Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., that Watergate would cost Republican candidates 10 percent of their vote.

"I do not think Republicans are going to have the kind of dropoff in their vote in 1974 that my good friend Barry Goldwater forecasted," Mr. Ford said.

The Vice-President was appearing here on behalf of Harry M. Fox, 49, candidate for the seat held by the late Rep. John F. Saylor, who died of a heart attack last fall.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the DIAMOND for you

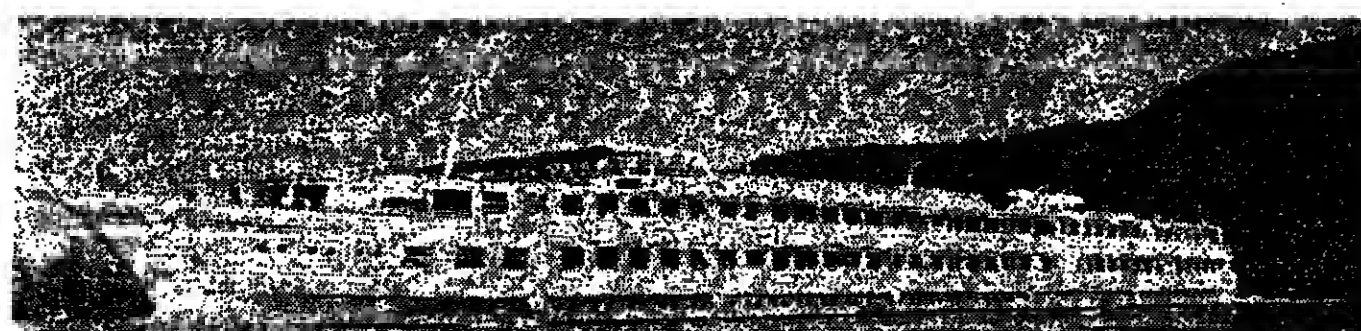
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Fall cruises Vienna-Yalta-Vienna: 6-22 November and 13-29 November.

Tariff: 15% reduction from our regular tariff.

Roundtrip including 4 meals daily, Vienna-Yalta-Vienna from DM 952

Excursions Vienna-Budapest-Vienna.

Departures from Vienna: 5, 14 September and 22 November.

Tariff: Roundtrip including 4 meals daily from DM 248.

Christmas cruises Vienna-Budapest-Belgrade-Vienna with the "Volga" from 23-30 December.

Tariff: Roundtrip including 4 meals daily from DM 375.

New Year's cruise Vienna-Budapest-Vienna with the "Volga" from 31 December-1 January.

Tariff: Roundtrip including 4 meals daily from DM 425.

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Privacy: The Issue and Agenda

One good gauge of the potency of an issue is the number of politicians who decide to get involved. By this standard, the so-called "privacy issue" is finally picking up strength. Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D. N. C., and a few other stalwarts are no longer fighting alone. Largely because of Watergate, more and more elected officials have begun to talk about, look into and suggest remedies for a host of actual and potential intrusions into individuals' private lives, from political surveillance to computerized data banks and the expanding use of social security numbers. Now, it is said, the issue has gained so much momentum that President Nixon is planning to include something on the subject in his legislative program for this year.

A sudden spurt of presidential interest in this area is bound to generate some caustic comments because to date Mr. Nixon has shown little concern for anybody's privacy except his own. But if he now regards the subject as a problem to be dealt with, rather than merely an issue to be defused, there are several specific matters—aside from the abuses involved in Watergate—which the administration could usefully address.

First on the agenda should be the enactment of a law to control the contents and uses of computerized files of criminal histories. Although federal funds have fueled a vast expansion of such networks since 1968, Congress until last summer left the chore of regulation entirely to the Justice Department, which in this context largely means the FBI. The FBI in turn has consistently maintained that its National Crime Information Center is under tight control. In fact, under the NCIC system, many fundamental matters—such as insuring that records are accurate and complete, correcting errors and limiting access to the files—are left to the participating states. It is entirely too easy for wrong information to get into the wrong hands, seriously hurting an individual's reputation or job prospects. Under pressure from Congress and the State of Massachusetts, former Attorney General Richardson did start to draft real controls for the NCIC and all federally-funded criminal justice data banks. Attorney General Saris has recently expressed his commitment to pursue this project, improving the likelihood that solid legislation can be passed this year.

The second item of business should be the enactment of some basic rules to govern all

kinds of automated files on individuals. Last summer, in an important report, a HEW advisory committee proposed a code of elementary safeguards or "fair information practices." That code, sponsored in the House by Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr., R. Calif., would give every citizen more control over who knows how much about his private life and how that knowledge may be used. Rep. Edward I. Koch, D. N. Y., and a few other legislators have proposed more stringent curbs and disclosure requirements for federal data systems. Again, formal recommendations from the executive branch might encourage Congress to act. If Mr. Nixon wants to achieve immediate reforms, he could even open many federal systems to public scrutiny by executive order right now.

Third, there are several other areas in which specific laws are needed to combat specific threats to individual liberties. Major improvements in the Fair Credit Reporting Act have been proposed by Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., and the Federal Trade Commission, which administers that act. Bills to protect the privacy of bank records are awaiting action. It is also about time for Congress to come to grips with the privacy problems raised by official efforts to learn more about the lives of welfare recipients, drug users, and others who participate in federally-funded programs.

The fourth item on the agenda is the toughest one. That is the problem of official investigations and intelligence—the problem raised by illegal and improper wiretaps, political surveillance, domestic spying plans, infiltration and harassment of dissident groups, and the whole raft of related abuses and excesses which have come to public attention in the past few years. There has been no shortage of congressional complaints about such incursions on the Bill of Rights; the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee has just launched a fresh probe of official surveillance efforts. So far, however, Congress as a whole has generally shied away from the hard question of how the government's enormous police powers ought to be used, and what kinds of investigations, by what agencies, are necessary and legitimate. Yet if legislators are finally serious about grappling with basic issues of liberty and governance, such problems of surveillance and law enforcement will have to be faced. Just making speeches about privacy is not enough.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Berlin Environment

The West German government has leaned over backward to avoid disputes with Moscow on Berlin and the 1972 four-power agreement there. To normalize relations with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria, it shelved its implied right under that agreement to represent West Berlin courts and other institutions in Communist countries. But Bonn now has wisely put its foot down—with the backing of the Western allies—and some ahead, despite Soviet protests, with a decision to set up a new federal office in West Berlin, the first since the quadripartite agreement was signed.

The quadripartite agreement accepts West Berlin's close economic ties with West Germany and the various West German government offices and branches that long have functioned in the city. It ruled out some specified West German political activities of the past and stipulated that West Berlin is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic and may not be governed by Bonn; West Berlin remains a self-governing entity under allied sovereignty. But the Russians

did agree in the 1972 accords that the ties between West Berlin and West Germany "can be maintained and developed."

The new federal office, when established by the Bonn parliament, will deal with environmental problems. It will not govern anyone. It will collect information, conduct research and draw up plans for protection of the environment. Moscow's protests have no basis and the implied threats during discussions of the issue in recent months made it vital to go ahead in order not to erode the new Berlin statute in its infancy.

West Germany's Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher was unwise last summer to describe the proposal as a "political demonstration" and Moscow, as a result, may have felt it had to make a political demonstration of its own. But now that the West German and Western allied governments rightly have decided to go ahead, the Soviet Union would be wise to draw back from a dispute that should never have arisen at all.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'We Told You So'

The temptation for Britain and Italy to greet the floating of the French franc with a cry of "We told you so" is inevitably very strong. For well over a year now the policy-makers of Rome and London have had to put up with lectures from their French colleagues on the importance of European monetary union, and have been sternly summoned to join the European "snake" at the earliest opportunity. The West Germans, too, although embarrassed by the threat that a downward-floating franc will pose to their own exporters, can take a grim satisfaction from seeing their warnings that monetary union without effective economic and budgetary coordination could not work thus vindicated.

—From the Times (London).

China's Growing Naval Strength

Until now China's territorial claims in the seas around it have been regarded as rather theoretical, since it was not taken seriously as a naval power and its fleet seemed suited only for coastal defense. But in recent years the People's Republic has made great efforts to build up its navy and merchant fleet. The appearance of modern missile ships and landing operations in the Paracel Archipelago is a clear signal that China's naval arm is developing muscles and that Peking is prepared to use its new strength to back up its claims in Asia.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zürich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

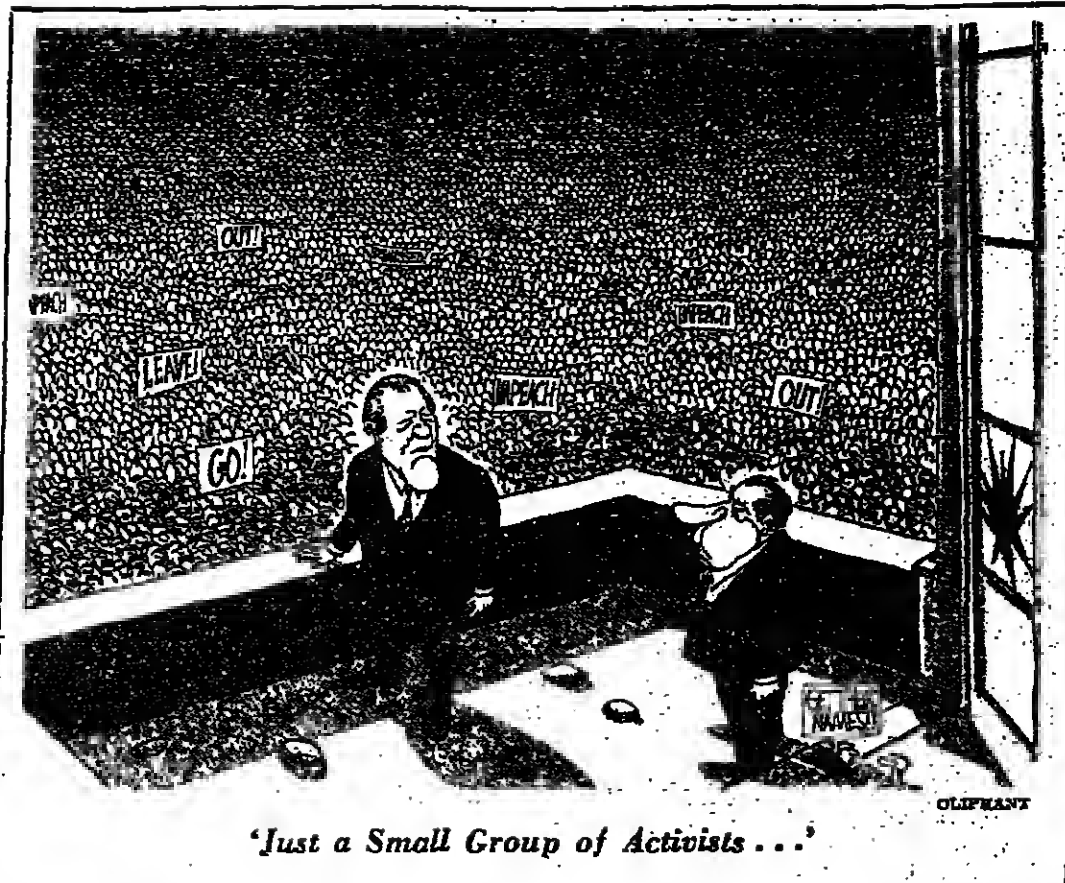
January 26, 1899

PARIS—It is apparently the consensus that a submarine torpedo boat is not a very serious offensive weapon. It is the surface boat which can take short plunges that promises to be effective in this class of warfare. The French will have such a vessel fitted, in addition to the ordinary engines for steaming awash, with electric motors by means of which it can travel submerged for 25 miles at the rate of eight knots an hour.

Fifty Years Ago

January 26, 1924

LONDON—Professor A.M. Low foresees the time when one-piece electrically heated suits will be worn by both sexes. Also that businessmen will stay at home and direct their affairs by means of seeing, writing and talking machines. Fogs will not be tolerated by Londoners. Overcrowded conditions in cities will be eliminated because work will be supervised from home. Electricity and electrical appliances will certainly govern our lives in the future.



The Poor of the Earth

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—One of the bitterest tragedies of the present world crisis is that the heaviest blows are falling, as usual, on the poor of the earth.

For the shortage and rising food prices and unemployment are an irritation and at worst an inconvenience, but for the poor they are a disaster.

The point is obvious, but it seems to have been missed by the House of Representatives in its recent vote to kill President Nixon's bill to aid the world's poorest countries through the World Bank's International Development Association.

Tells a Lot

This vote tells a lot about the present mood of the Congress and the state of presidential and Democratic leadership. Though the danger of mass starvation in sub-Saharan Africa and in India and Bangladesh is now alarming, the House voted 248-155 against the relief sought by the administration, with 108 Democrats voting for it and 118 against it, and 130 Republicans voting against the President and only 47 Republicans supporting him.

Now we are beginning to see the consequences of Vietnam, Watergate, and the turmoil of the Middle East. The House is surely and frustrated, disillusioned with foreign aid and foreign adventures, and hostile to a President who imposes funds for the poor at home while seeking more aid for countries overseas.

President Nixon anticipated this mood but he underestimated it. By diligent private negotiating over the last year, and with the help of Robert McNamara, the head of the World Bank, he managed to persuade the other industrial nations of the world to increase their "soft loans" to the poor countries from 40 percent to 65 and 3/4 percent, allowing the United States to reduce its contribution to one-third from 40 percent.

Even at 40 percent of the total funds contributed by the rich nations through IDA to the poor nations, the United States was putting up less of its gross national product than 14 of the 18 most prosperous countries.

Vote Not Close

Nevertheless, though inflation has reduced the value of IDA's soft loans by almost 30 percent in the last few years, and though starvation is an immediate problem in most of the countries concerned, the vote for relief in the House was not even close.

If it were an isolated case of nationalism, it might be regarded as a regrettable and correctable offense, but the tide of nationalism is running strong in the world again, and there is little doubt that the vote in the House will probably be popular with the voters in the United States.

Wherever you look in the advanced countries today, you will find leaders arguing for a new world order and pointing to the monetary crisis and the energy crisis as evidence that this is an increasingly interdependent world, requiring mutual aid and cooperative action between nations. But at the same time, many of these same nations turn protectionist whenever they get in trouble. Europe is trying to form a more cooperative union, but when Holland irritates the Arab oil-producing countries, the Europeans leave the Dutch to fend for themselves.

Likewise, though Europe is engaged in the most delicate monetary negotiations in order to bring stability to its currencies, the French fleet and devalue the franc on their own. Now it is the House of Representatives that recognizes the danger of world hunger but votes against relief.

The leadership on both sides of the aisle was appalling during the debate. A White House preoccupied with its personal and legal problems gave its bill very little support—in fact, the President's name was seldom mentioned by his own House leaders—and the Democrats were just as bad.

Rep. George Mahon of Texas, who is normally a sensible man except in election years, warned the House that he wouldn't be for appropriating the money re-

quested by the President, even if the House authorized it, and Rep. Wayne Hays, Ohio's gift to diplomacy, was even worse.

He argued that money voted for the poor countries would merely be used to pay for higher gas and oil prices, and thus would probably wind up in the pockets of the oil sheikhs. This was like saying that if you're gouged by the rich, you are justified in turning round and kicking the poor.

Awkward Situation

The situation is particularly awkward now, not only because the World Bank will run out of "soft-loan" funds at the end of June, but because no nation is obliged to meet its commitments to IDA if other nations refuse to meet their quotas.

Against them are most women, a large part of the Christian Democratic party, the Vatican hierarchy (which is originally opposed to the divorce law as unconstitutional) and the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

Formation of these two strange coalitions has frightened alarmists to a point where they are talking about "religious war" that might even wreck the country. At the very least the government alliance is widely split. There is even division among opposition factions normally inclined to work together.

Two enormous problems, one economic and one political, again threaten to tear this country asunder. The first is the energy crisis, which dramatically inflamed an already bad balance-of-payments situation and which could at the very least bring on a major recession. As a hint of what is happening, the official rate Jan. 18 was 634 to the dollar. Three days later, the black-market rate had fallen precipitately, reaching 740 to the dollar. And things are getting worse.

Divorce Issue

The other problem, which is becoming a menace to the republic's frail structure, is next spring's impending referendum on divorce. Three years ago parliament passed a law allowing divorce in this Catholic country but the constitution permits a referendum on the validity of laws if 500,000 citizens sign a demand for such a test. Three times that minimal number have formally requested the referendum, whose final date must be proclaimed by President Giovanni Leone.

This has needlessly and bitterly divided the nation into artificial political alliances. Militant women's lib groups and the conservatively inclined but anti-clerical Liberal party find themselves in the same camp as the Communists and the relatively moderate Socialists, who are partners of the Christian Democrats in the cabinet.

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Debilitated

Moreover, cutting remittances now sent back will further irritate a bad balance-of-payments situation. That problem could easily become unmanageable. Already large companies have decided not to carry out planned expansions of production facilities. Many find they can earn more money abroad than at home and have been exporting capital for investment, a trend the regime has only partly managed to limit.

The consequences is that Italy grows steadily more debilitated even before the crunch of two impending crises arrives. And certainly the Italians will not be able to increase their financial contribution to NATO, thus insuring that aid terms set by the U.S. Congress can be met. It will be remarkable if they can stick to present levels.

As a result many see inevitable weakening of the alliance in this area, just as Moscow has demonstrated the degree of its military commitment in and around the Mediterranean and possibly not long before a grave situation could develop in neighboring Yugoslavia. Most observers foresee a Soviet effort to encourage dissolution of that danubian conglomerate state after Marshal Tito dies.

The view is scarcely encouraging. Italy's republic will need all its feline agility to survive the year ahead.

ERIK M. HELLERONER, Ascona, Switzerland.

West European Labor And Soviet Influence

By Arnold Beichman

PARIS—After almost three decades of seeming dormancy, Soviet influence and prestige in West European trade unionism has suddenly surged.

Years and years of adamant refusal by West European labor leaders to meet with Soviet Communist bosses or to unite with Communist unions in France and Italy has given way in recent months to a policy of rapprochement between the two ideologically opposed groups, presumably in conformity with Soviet-American détente initiatives.

Lack of Soviet success in achieving labor union fronts with West European unions in the past was not from want of trying. On the contrary, since the breakup of the Communist World Federation in 1949 by secession of democratic labor movements, Moscow has sought to recreate some kind of international labor front. Uprisings in East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Sino-Soviet split and, especially, the American labor presence in world trade unions, hindered the Soviet drive to the West.

Within the last two years, extraordinary pro-Soviet changes have taken place in the political outlook of Western trade unions, particularly in the British Trades Union Congress and the West German Federation of Labor, changes which only lately have begun to trouble West German labor officials as to their long-term significance.

A Giant Step

Specifically, Russian labor commissar Alexander Shelepin, former head of the Soviet secret police, the KGB, has moved a giant step nearer to the realization of a Soviet ambition—construction of an all-European trade union federation in which the Soviet Union and East European satellite governments would play leading roles. Shelepin is a member of the ruling Soviet Central Committee Politburo, as well as being chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

The immediate event which has alarmed some West European labor leaders while cheering their ideological opponents has been the ability of Shelepin and his West European Communist labor allies to arrange a formal meeting of Soviet and East European trade union officials with free trade union leaders last Saturday in Geneva.

A result of the meeting was an agreement to convene at year's end an all-European united front labor conference to discuss a "treacherous subject": "the humanization of the work environment."

As an indication of the significance to the Communists of this East-West trade union collocation, one need only refer to the report of L'Humanité, the French Communist newspaper, which wrote on Monday that "the results obtained, it would seem, have surpassed the hopes of the conference organizers themselves." In fact, Georges Seguy, the veteran French Communist who heads the General Confederation of Labor, said in a same report that "the ice is in the process of breaking up."

To key labor observers, the thaw became visible in late 1972, when labor movements in the Common Market countries voted to set up a regional labor organization so as better to represent the interests of the new Europe's working population. Little noted or even reported at the time was a vote taken then which became a harbinger of today's East-West labor thaw.

Since almost all of the European unions were affiliates of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with headquarters in Brussels, it was expected that the organization should be called the European Free Trade Union Confederation. Instead, the name proposed omitted the word "free." A move to adopt that version was passed by an 11-5 vote and the present regional organization is called the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC).

It takes for little intuition to understand the subtle politics involved in this name game. An organization of West European labor unions with the word "free" in its title might reasonably have been expected to bar so-called labor unions in totalitarian countries from affiliation. Since British trade union leaders at the meeting were committed to forging a united European labor organization, the word "free" in the organizational title would have been regarded as provocative by Shelepin and therefore embarrassing to the British and other Communist allies who want Russian and East European affiliation.

Opposed to the omission of "free" from the organizational title were central union organizations in West Germany, Austria, France and Sweden, one vote each.

Of further significance was a report by Pierre Gosselin, WFTU general secretary, at the organization's closed-door meeting on Jan. 17-18 that he had a meeting with Otto Koenig, ICFTU general secretary, an event which would have been impossible a few years ago. Gosselin said that both men had agreed "the principle of periodic meetings between the secretaries of the two international unions."

Informed Western opinion is paid little attention to these events in what ordinarily is the closed, technical world of international trade unionism. Few of the labor leaders involved are public figures outside of their own countries; the issues dealt with seem little more than dull necessities. What difference does it make if last year's meeting was against the word "free" in an organizational title?

To Soviet strategists, Western labor support for Soviet foreign policy objectives is central; and the Soviet Union regards itself as a "workers' state" and since the struggle between democracy and Communism has not yet been repealed by Soviet ideology, it recently as Aug. 22, 1973, France wrote:

"Peaceful coexistence does not spell an end to the struggle between the two world social systems. The struggle will continue between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between world socialism and imperialism, until the complete and final victory of Communism on a worldwide scale."

The rather boastful L'Humanité story last Monday is not mere propaganda. After all, when Shelepin becomes part of an international labor union comprising such Western labor figures as Len Murray, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress (TUC), and Oskar Vetter, president of the German Confederation of Labor (DGB), it cannot be passed off as just another activity of the international labor organization.

What the Russians seek and have now obtained is an organization of only trade unions.

Today, there is a new committee, consisting of labor leaders from: West Germany, Austria, Britain and the omniscient Shelepin, which has been empowered to prepare for the year's-end European labor conference on humanization of the work environment. It is not yet known whether the conference will discuss humanization of the work environment for Alexander Solzhenitsyn and other Soviet intellectuals.

The triumph of the Shelepin operation in the British TUC, one of whose leaders have been described by New Society, a sober sociological weekly published in London, as "pro-Communist. The magazine's Jan. 17 issue estimated that 10 percent of British labor officials are Communist party "card carriers." Bert Ramelson, the British Communist party industrial organizer, was quoted as saying:

"We have more influence now on the labor movement than at any time in the life of our party... The party can float an idea early in the year and it can become official labor policy by the autumn... A few years ago we were on our own, but not now."

His campaign to enlist non-governmental organizations behind the Soviet drive for détente, Shelepin has been aided by an unexpected ally: the reduced presence of the AFL-CIO in the international labor movement. Leading European trade unions have privately expressed regret that the AFL-CIO withdrew in 1968 from the ICFTU, which the American unions had helped establish 20 years earlier. AFL-CIO withdrawal was taken at the time in protest against what was regarded as interference in AFL-CIO internal affairs as well as what president George Meany and other U.S. labor leaders felt was undue sympathy among some ICFTU affiliates for trade union exchanges with the Communist countries.

Lacking any kind of counter-balance to the Soviet Westpork European trade unions, particularly in France and Italy, where the more powerful labor organizations are Communist-affiliated, have found it difficult to resist Soviet pressure. This is particularly the case when the governments of West Germany, France, Italy and the United States are moving into a state of Soviet-defined "peaceful coexistence."

Mr. Beichman is a professor of political science at the University of Massachusetts at Boston and a long-time observer of the international labor movement.

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Invalid Republican Veterans Ask for Recognition in Spain

MADRID, Jan. 25 (AP)—After years of waiting, Spain's "non-persons" have asked to be recognized.

For disabled veterans of the losing Republican side in the Spanish Civil War, it may already be too late. Time has depleted their ranks—of an estimated 60,000 who served, fewer than 10,000 survive.

But this week, the League of

Disabled and Invalid of the War of Spain asked the Supreme Court to recognize their organization and give it permission to meet without fear of arrest.

In the background is the hope the veterans might eventually be awarded a pension such as soldiers on the side of Gen. Francisco Franco have had since the war ended in 1939.

Led by Francisco Martinez Duran, a bedridden Madrid veteran who lost a leg in the battle of Guadalupe, the league asked the court to rule on a petition initiated seven years ago and denied by the director general of interior policy and social assistance.

Not Optimistic

"I don't think our chances are good," one of Mr. Duran's followers said. "But we have to try anyway."

He estimated league membership at more than 3,000. The last time the league held a meeting in Madrid, in 1969, police broke it up before a word was spoken.

Mr. Duran's followers fear the court may rule against them on a technicality—that the petition is signed only by Mr. Duran. Before its presentation to the court last Monday, they asked supporters to launch a telegram campaign against this idea.

For All of Us

"We all know that on this occasion, as on others, Duran works for all of us," a league statement said.

Mr. Duran, suffering from a kidney ailment, has described his comrades as nonpersons.

"For almost 35 years, we have not existed," he said.

The disabled veterans look hope a year ago when a member of parliament tried to push through a bill giving them pensions. But it died in a bureaucratic tangle over whether it was a matter for the Budget Commission or the National Defense Commission.

The league asserts that more than 100 members of the 563-member parliament now support its proposal to seek official recognition.

D.A. Fagerquist, Jazz Trumpeter, Is Dead at 47

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25 (AP)—Trumpeter Donald A. Fagerquist, 47, who played with the Artie Shaw, Woody Herman and Les Brown bands, has died of kidney disease.

Mr. Fagerquist joined Mal Hallett's band in 1940 and also played trumpet with Gene Krupa. When the drummer formed his own band, Mr. Fagerquist organized his own jazz combo featuring Anita O'Day before joining the big bands.

Sir Hubert Rance

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Major Gen. Sir Hubert Rance, 75, last governor of Burma before its independence in 1948, died here yesterday, his family announced today.

As British co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission, Sir Hubert was appointed governor of Trinidad and Tobago in 1950 and held the post for five years.

Tito Optimistic on World

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—President Tito of Yugoslavia, who today received the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding, said there is cause for guarded optimism but not satisfaction in the present world situation. He said it is gratifying to note the tendency toward negotiating settlements of outstanding problems.

Taiwan Crash Kills 47

TAIPEI, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—At least 47 persons on a Chinese New Year outing were killed when their bus crashed over a 600-foot cliff into a creek in eastern Taiwan yesterday, police said today.

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Four Bombs Touched Off In England

Soldier Is Killed By Blast in Ulster

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—A letter bomb exploded in a factory in the northwestern industrial city of St. Helens today just 12 hours after three other bombs exploded in London.

In Northern Ireland, a bomb blast killed a soldier today as his patrol searched a potato field for arms near the hamlet of Ballymaguigan, 25 miles east of Belfast, a British Army spokesman said.

The blast in the mail-sorting room of Pilkington's Glass Factory in St. Helens injured a security officer.

The London bombings late last night were outside the Chelsea homes of a prominent politician, businessman and a retired army officer. No one was injured, but the explosions caused extensive damage to the three homes.

Scotland Yard detectives were working on the possibility that the blast in London and St. Helens might be a prelude to a weekend of violence to coincide with the second anniversary of "Bloody Sunday"—named by Irish Roman Catholics after 13 persons were killed by British troops during a disturbance in the Catholic Bogside District of Londonderry.

Security Watch

Special security plans have been drawn up and the Yard's bomb squad and explosive experts will be on standby duty throughout the weekend.

A spokesman said the police had not yet established a connection between the bombings in London and St. Helens and recent Irish guerrilla attacks in English cities.

Oscar Murton, a Conservative MP and a deputy to the speaker of the House of Commons, had the front door of his four-story home shattered. The two other homes hit were those of Sir John Newton-Smith, deputy chairman of an investment company, and Maj. Ronald Ferguson. None of the three could say why he was a target.



J. Paul Getty 3d (right) leaving Rome police station on Friday accompanied by mother, Gail Harris.

Getty, 17, in Rome for Kidnap Probe

ROME, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—J. Paul Getty 3d, the grandson of the American oil billionaire, arrived here today from Austria to help police with their investigation into his five-month kidnapping last year, police sources said.

The youth, 17, had been on a skiing holiday. He went from the airport here to police headquarters. Young Getty was released on Dec. 15 after his family paid an estimated 1.7-billion lire (\$32 million) ransom. Four men, who police said were part of a Calabrian gang, were arrested and charged with the kidnapping this month.

Later, the family's lawyer, Giovanni Iacovoni, said the youth told magistrates what he told

Turkish Coalition Is Formed Under Ecevit, Ending Crisis

ANKARA, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—Turkey's longest political crisis of the modern era ended today when the Republican People's party and the National Salvation party set up a coalition led by the liberal RPP's Bulent Ecevit as premier.

Exactly 100 days after general elections gave the RPP a plurality but not enough parliamentary seats to govern alone, that party and the conservative Islamic NSP signed a coalition protocol. It pledges a left-of-center policy "that will benefit all the people."

The new government took power after President Fahri Koruturk approved the cabinet that the parties chose today.

The coalition will have a seven-seat majority in the 450-member National Assembly. In the 50 years of the Turkish Republic this will be the first time that an Islamic party has shared power.

The protocol stated that the government will provide "moral lessons" for schoolchildren and assist in the building of new mosques. It is the first such government program since the Turkish Constitution was secularized in 1928.

Among seven posts that were shared by the NSP in the 25-member cabinet is the key Ministry of the Interior, responsible for the police and the appointment of powerful provincial governors. The NSP will also have the vice-premiership.

The protocol pledges amnesty for thousands of prisoners, full freedom of expression, continued

Togo's President Hurt

LOME, Togo, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—Four persons were killed and several injured when a plane carrying Etienne Eyadema, President of Togo, to the town of Lama Kara crashed shortly before landing yesterday afternoon. President Eyadema was slightly injured in the face.

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Black and Blue—This young woman is smiling through the soot after a day's work on rooftops of Zweibrücken, where she is only female among 90 chimneysweepers.

Spray Adhesives Ruled Harmless; U.S. to Lift Ban

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Consumer Product Safety Commission announced today that it will lift its six-month-old ban on 13 brands of aerosol spray adhesives on March 1.

The commission said that a panel of experts overwhelmingly supported the conclusion that there is no evidence to justify earlier concerns that the adhesives might cause chromosomal damage and birth defects.

The one-month delay in rescinding the ban was viewed as an added precaution, however, in case new information becomes available.

The adhesive manufacturers told the commission last month that they were facing three \$2-million lawsuits linked to births of deformed babies and that they were being flooded by calls and letters from concerned pregnant women around the globe.

Morocco Student Strike

RABAT, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Students at the University of Rabat held a 24-hour strike yesterday to mark the first anniversary of the government's outlawing of the National Union of Moroccan Students.

Experts

A Top Chemical and Pharmaceutical Firm, a Spanish Company located in Madrid, is looking for an expert in the production of Bacteriological Agar. The man appointed will report directly to the production director and will have total responsibility for every stage of agar production in the factory. Candidates must have a minimum of 4 years experience in a similar post. They must speak English and will preferably have a good knowledge of Spanish. Salary is negotiable to match qualifications and experience, but will not be less than 1,000,000 pesetas and there are first-class promotion prospects.

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Brazilian College Enrollment Up After Regime Crackdown

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 25 (UPI)—About 390,000 young Brazilians swarmed silently this month over computer-coded exam questions ranging from history to mathematics to chemistry to French, in the most extensive college entrance tests in this South American country's history.

Since an anti-Communist military regime took over Brazil nearly 10 years ago—crushing all campus political activity and ordering students to study or else—a university enrollment has jumped nearly 800 percent.

There are now 840,000 college students in this fast-developing nation of 100 million inhabitants. The government says the million mark is less than a year away.

The number of Brazilians trying to get into colleges since 1964 has increased at an even greater rate. Only 80,000 candidates taking the current entrance examinations will find space in next term's first-year classes.

Brazilian newspapers have been giving more coverage to the entrance tests than to the oil crisis, Henry A. Kissinger or the comet Kohoutek.

Before the military coup, each school within each Brazilian university ran its own entrance exam. Now most big-city public colleges and a handful of private schools have fallen in line with a government drive to hold unified, standardized entrance tests throughout the country every January.

The highest rate of intercollegiate cooperation was in Rio de Janeiro, where 66,048 hopefuls competed for an estimated 21,000 openings in 54 different courses of study.

Organizers of the exam spent nearly \$900,000 on preparations and hired 5,000 part-time workers to help the testing go smoothly. These included monitors, telephone operators, cleanup men and 100 doctors to treat students who got sick or passed out.

Rules were strict. Anybody who showed up late for a test even by a few seconds—was turned away at the door and told to try again next year.

Officials announced they would not test anyone outside previously designated exam rooms. Rio candidate Fabio G. Palazzo, who was in a hospital with his broken leg in traction, had to get a federal court order before finally being allowed to take the exam from his sickbed.

An exception also was made for candidate Abilio Rocha, in the small interior town of Maracá. He was in the Minas Gerais State Prison serving a long sentence for armed robbery.

Blind students took the tests in braille.

End to Protests

After the armed forces took over Brazil, they combined an ambitious university enrollment expansion drive with violent measures aimed at putting a stop to the political agitation and protest movements which characterized Brazilian campuses in the early 1960s.

Hundreds of professors and students suspected of leftist sympathies were summarily kicked out of universities. People who remained active in the outlawed National Students' Union were arrested and charged with endangering national security. Many testified at subsequent military court trials that they had been tortured in prison.

A 1969 ruling—known as Decree-Law 477—allows the government to expel any student considered a troublemaker and ban him for three years from all universities in the country. Student councils may exist only when the death of the school gives permission.

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LONDON THEATER

Social Repression Seen in Sexual Terms

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 26 (IHT).—Athol Fugard's "Statements After an Arrest Under the Immorality Act" is the third play of the Royal Court Theatre's South African season. Unlike the other two, featuring the marvelous John Kani and Winston Ntshona, it is not based on improvised material and it lacks their immediate impact, although it is as finely acted—by Ben Kingsley and Yvonne Bryceland—and as well directed by Mr. Fugard.

The author's often formal anti-theatrical prose, strong on the repetition of key phrases, often forms a barrier to the emotions being expressed, although this is overcome by the physical presence of Mr. Kingsley and Miss Bryceland, who are naked for much of the action.

The Immorality Act of the play's title, which became law in South Africa in 1957, forbids sexual activities between white and colored people, with the penalties for such acts, or attempted acts, including imprisonment with compulsory labor for up to seven years.

Untypical Example

The play deals with an untypical example—an affair between a white woman, a shy, lonely librarian, and a black school teacher, married with a wife and children. There is a

suggestion in this character's name—Errol Philander—that Mr. Fugard does not altogether approve of his actions.

What the play makes abundantly clear is the way social repression is often expressed in sexual terms, the close links there are between racism and sexuality, and the devastating effects of this on people's everyday lives. Even before their discovery, Mr. Fugard's two lovers are tense with each other, full of the fears of discovery, unable to relax into a satisfying relationship. Even so, their attitude to each other does change upon discovery.

Their first reaction is one of guilt, a disavowal of the other. No less degrading than the effects of a law that disregards basic human rights—given expression in Mr. Kingsley's final speech with its refrain "I am not allowed to love"—is the spectacle of authority reduced to the level of prudent voyeur, policemen peering through windows at the two lovers and obsessively taking photographs of them.

Mr. Fugard, in these three and other plays that have been seen in London during the past year, continually asks whether by how much he can say by extremely limited means. His stage is usually bare or, at most, contains no more than a pile of rags. His plays are a dialogue, two characters usually exploring their reactions not so much to

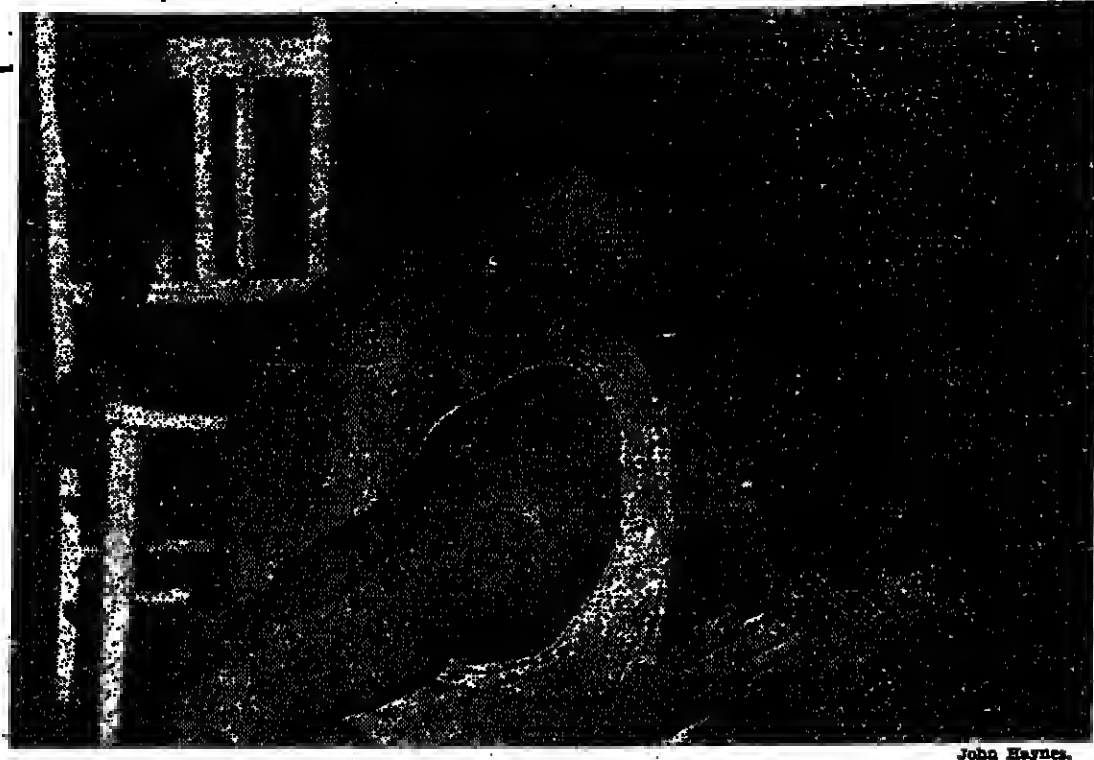
each other but to harsh forces outside themselves which, however much they attempt to resist, shape their lives.

He deals with specific people in specific situations, yet manages to attain a universal resonance. His plays are also graced by fine acting, under his direction. In "Statements," Miss Bryceland in particular gives a compelling, haunting, haunted performance.

Philip Magdaleny, a young American playwright, is something of a Royal Shakespeare Company discovery. His scabrous comedy "Section Nine" was rejected by American producers before being staged at the RSC's season at The Place last year. It was so successful that it has been transferred to the Aldwych. On the larger, more formal stage, much of the fun has evaporated, although it is still a good dirty joke with political overtones.

Its premise is highly improper: America's most brilliant scientist has disappeared, taking with him the formula for the ultimate in destructive weapons, tattooed on his penis. Feeling betrayed by his mistress, who turns out to be a government agent, he has decided to try homosexuality. Three agents—vile heterosexuals—naturally—are assigned to find him, seduce him and discover the formula before he destroys the world.

One of the play's flaws is that it takes much longer to set up



Yvonne Bryceland, Ben Kingsley in Athol Fugard play.

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U.S. Plans an Arts Festival

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—A festival of the arts, portions of which promise to raise controversy as to whether they are art, has been booked into the Kennedy Center beginning May 28.

The Artrend Foundation, a nonprofit corporation organized to support American arts, announced yesterday that about 50 artists have been invited to participate. They include Robert Rauschenberg, Andy Warhol and Robert Morris in visual arts; Richard Serra and Dennis Oppenheim in video; Les Fricklander and Stephen Shore in photography; Stan Brakhage and Paul Sharits in film; Richard

Foreman in theater; Trielha Brown and Laura Foreman in dance; Phil Glass and Steve Reich in music.

"The festival will be complex," the foundation said, "including the visual arts, dance, music, video, film, theatrical events and works not susceptible to conventional classification."

Roger L. Stevens, chairman of trustees at the center, said the show may be "a step toward doing for the visual arts in Washington what we have done for the theater." He said the center is making space available rent free except for maintenance costs.

and more muddled than at The Place and the scientist's formula turns out to be the opening words of the Declaration of Independence, which the author seems to regard as possessing revolutionary power.

The play has been weakened by the loss of Colin Blakely as a hawkish general. Norman Rossington in the role relies on too many imitations of James Cagney. But Margaret Whiting, with a delivery that suggests Mae West, Geoffrey Hutchings as a reluctant agent, and Harry Towss as a smooth, amoral security man are excellent. Those who possess life and liberty but are still in pursuit of happiness could do worse than see this play.

At the Mayfair Theatre, Roy Dotrice is back with his justly celebrated impersonation of the 17th-century biographer John Aubrey in "Brief Lives," an excellent one-man show that mixes good acting by Mr. Dotrice as a decrepit old man, visibly decaying before our eyes, with splendid gossip that is still to be relished.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

A concert of the English National Orchestra, under William G. Butler, on Jan. 27 in the Santo Antonio Theatre in Paris, Portugal, will inaugurate a new series in the Algarve region, area of Portugal. It continues Feb. 12 with the Portuguese National Radio Orchestra under Alvaro Clemente, March 5 with the London Chamber Orchestra under Richard Schrammer, March 20 with the Soviet pianist Emil Gilels, and April 15 with a recital by the baritone Jose de Oliveira Lopes.

A new production of Puccini's "La Bohème" that will have its first performance Feb. 6 at Covent Garden will bring the Royal Opera debut of the young Italian soprano Katia Ricciarelli as Mimì. Others in the cast are Plácido Domingo as Rodolfo, Peter Glossop as Marcello and Wendy Fene as Mimì. The conductor for the first performance is Silvio Varviso, the new staging is in the hands of John Copley and Julia Trevelyan Oman is the designer.

The Royal Ballet's New Group will open a two-week season at the Sadler's Wells Theatre in London on Feb. 12 with a repertoire of 12 one-act ballets. The opening night program includes the British premiere of Hans van Manen's "Septet Extra," to the music of Saint-Saëns and with designs by Jean-Paul Vroom. The season also includes the first London performances of the New Group's "La Pêche Étrangère," with choreography by Andrée Howard, and its production of "Les Sylphides."

A new venture in Paris, the International Salon of Contemporary Art, opens Saturday in the former Bastille railway station, Place de la Bastille. It will remain open until the following Saturday (Feb. 2). Arranging galleries and critics are among the organizers.

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FASHION

Valentino's
Designs for
Sex Objects

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Valentino's collections usually open with the excitement of a big opera premiere. Last night there was an added attraction: women's lib. Pickets stood outside the shop protesting the use of fashion as a means of turning women into sex objects.

They were dead right. The women Valentino cares about are not only sex objects, they are the old-fashioned, romantic ones, who kiss and blush. Let others burn their bras and rattle in the streets; Valentino's patronage is an onlooker in her Rolls-Royce.

Valentino has been having troubles lately with his financial backers, the Keston Corp., but he won't discuss it and says it is all in his lawyers' hands. His collection certainly did not reflect the pinch. It was, as always, opulent, which some people hold against him. The truth is that he is a smart designer who knows his public. If he used to design for girls bent on marrying millionaires, now he is designing for women who have already married one.

The Show

Between two giant munoa trees, Valentino showed his collection, a deadpan revival of the late '40s, with Joan Crawford shoulders, full swinging backs, open-toed shoes and a mass of curls under pillboxes. He did the look in all colors, including his favorite pink-beige.

Even when he did narrow, leotard-like, Valentino dropped the shoulder a couple of inches to make for a T-shaped silhouette. His best coats were the two short ones, one navy, the other white, over pants and blouses.

Rehearsing for Massenet's 'Manon'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 25 (UPI)—How capricious are the twists and turns of musical fashion! Who, even a year or so ago, would have conceded the remotest possibility of a flash flood of Massenet?

Yet the facts tell the story: "Don Quichotte" at the Paris Opera; Joan Sutherland as "Esclarmonde" in San Francisco; "Manon" being recorded by Decca and produced, next fall, at Westford; and here in London, a double offering of "Manon" in its original form by the Sadler's Wells Opera at the Coliseum, and in a ballet derivation by the Royal Ballet in the Royal Opera House.

The Sadler's Wells "Manon" had its premiere last night, the first performance here in many years of this former repertoire staple. A most agreeable reunion it turned out to be, not so much because of Colin Graham's intricate staging or because of any especially memorable singing.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (UPI)—This is how The New York Times critic rates new films and stage productions:

Films

"Rhinoceros." The American Film Theater's version of Eugene Ionesco's play does not succeed, says Vincent Canby. The play, an example of the kind of theater of the absurd that should be played like old-time farce without a stylized, three-sided set, is not ideal film material, Canby writes. And while the rhythm of the movie camera is undeniable, reducing things absurd to the status of the merely silly, Toni O'Horgan's direction has the effect of "exposing all of the play's weaknesses and none of its merits. It is clumsily inventive and obtuse." Canby doubts whether Ionesco achieves his aim in "Rhinoceros." However he adds: "Considering the material, and considering the obstacles they had to surmount, through and over the performers (including Gene Wilder, Zero Mostel and Karen Black) come off very well."

"While Dynamite," about the decline and fall of a black New York supergroup, is another in the genre of the black exploitation film, says Vincent Canby, adding that it does not live up to its promising beginning. Everything is "so outrageously broad it seems as if the film were putting itself on."

Willie Dynamite (Roscoe Orman), who dresses every morning as if he were going to a Mardi Gras



Valentino fan, women's lib picket before the opening Thursday night in Rome.

Those were spotted immediately by Ombach's Sydney Gittler.

Under the coats, the girls wore slim, straight skirts and fragile blouses or softly bloused dresses in new, beautiful textured silks made in China. As usual, Valentino did not spare the couture touches, with handmade ruffles everywhere—on sleeves, shoulders, across the rib cage and below

the belt. His sex object touches

included long chiffon scarves and

big flowers under the chin.

As in other Route collections, he

showed lots of stripes and

florals but the latter came in

pale, washed-out colors. His new

distinctive print was a sprinkle

of dead leaves in sepia colors.

Everybody feels ruffles are

finished, but not Valentino. He

goes on doing the look to death;

although the ruffles are chiffon

and soufflé-light, they can get

too rich for anybody's blood. The

simpler, Vionnet-inspired dresses,

their tops embroidered with

silver, dollar-sized dots, were

definitely more appealing.

The finale included a couple

of lingerie dresses, all dolled

up with lace ruffles and tucks. There

was a white one which looked as

if it had been forgotten by

Scarlett O'Hara.

Lancetti

The real surprise in Rome this week was Lancetti, a young man who has been worth watching for several seasons. His greatest merit is to have produced a young, pretty daytime look which has been sorely missing in the spring collections.

Lancetti is the only Roman designer to have turned his back on safe, conservative blemishes, which are slowly giving women, no matter their age, that demodé look—the fashion kiss of death. He proved that longer skirts need not be aging. His non-suit suits, with sexy, fluffy chiffon dresses under linen jackets, were perfect as were his unlined, flaring tent coats, which had just the right swing.

Using beautiful prints he made masses of golden-party chiffon dresses, bursting out in sun-ray pleats. The whole mood was light and gay with fresh flower fields, fresh lingerie blouses and just a touch of gypsy. His collection was well accessorized with sexy, high-heeled sandals by Salato and Raphael and pretty, wavy hairdos by Sergio Valente. The only thing he should have left out were those mother-of-the-bride hats.

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Around the Paris and London Galleries

Paris

Alain Lemaire, Galerie Jean Chauvelin, 4 Rue de Furstenberg, Paris 6, to Feb. 2.

Alain Lemaire, in his first exhibition, reveals a superior talent of the sort that carries the viewer's assent by the obvious coincidence of purpose and effect. His works are paintings, are constructions, are collages. They use random material—preferably wood and paper—and assemble them in two and three-dimensional interplay. One suspects that Lemaire's pitfall might be a certain virtuosic aestheticism, but so far he has avoided it, because his good taste does not outweigh his sensitivity and intelligence.

Leslie R. Krims, Galerie Delphine, 13 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to Feb. 23.

Mocking taboos and superstition, the Athenian Alcibiades and his friends had a club called the "Kakodaimonistoi" (the Devil's Club) that made a point of stepping on all the cracks in the sidewalk. Alcibiades, as we know, came to a bad end and all the proper Athenians were edified. Krims is a photographer who delights in stepping on cracks—he even has a photo on the subject. His subjective camera work, his use of sepi paper and various old-fashioned technical quirks, his choice of subjects above all make him sometimes insidiously, sometimes crudely provocative. His subjects include an unflattering use of the nude, posed allegories of various kinds, a roundup of deer hunters and a large series devoted to dwarves assembled for a convention somewhere in the United States. All here is allegory or epigram, often surreal, occasionally obscure, usually disturbing.

Deborah Taft, Galerie Marie-France Bourelly, 68 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Feb. 25.

They are called tapestries, but quite often these works are closer to sculpture—three-dimensional hangings using handsome and untraditional material to produce symmetrical shapes that grow away from the wall.

Julius Bissier, Galerie B. 20 Rue de l'Eschaude, Paris 6, to Feb. 23.

This is the discovery of a work of an artist who was drawn to the perspectives of Oriental philosophy and expressed himself in works of small format, India ink, watercolor, monotypes and tempera are the media he favored. His vocabulary is basically unrepresentational.

Denis Riviere, Galerie Valérie Schmidt, 41 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Feb. 7.

Riviere, who last year was using toy figures of cyclists and soldiers in his playful compositions, has now come to the exclusive use of the two-dimensional surface of his canvases.

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Large panoramic landscapes in which a small human figure stands, cycles, urnates and tries in various other ways to make an impression upon the immensity of space. The temper is that of a mildly lyrical pastiche.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Feininger/Gross, Achim Moeller, 8 Grosvenor St., London W.1, to Jan. 31.

It would be difficult to find a greater contrast than that between Lyonel Feininger and George Grosz, whose watercolors and drawings are on view. Feininger wrote of his art as being "born of experience and humility before nature in all her limitless diversity." Grosz is typified by "The Butcher" in the present show, where human remains are indifferently displayed among the rest of the meat. Feininger's gentle persuasion is stronger than Grosz's shock treatment in the last analysis.

Chadwick, Marlborough Fine Art, 8 Albemarle St., London W.1, to Feb. 9.

This is the first major show of Chadwick's sculpture for eight years, and it is most impressive. All the pieces are figurative, with stylized heads, sometimes single,

more often in pairs or groups, and frequently winged, which gives them an other-worldly look. They are probably to be seen at their best advantage, as some are shown in the catalogue, in the sculptor's Victorian-Gothic studio.

Maillott, Bedford House Gallery, 106 Kensington Church St., London W.8, to Feb. 14.

Drawing rather heavily upon Magritte for his symbols, this Italian fantasist, whose first London show this is, is at his best when he is most true to himself, as in the extraordinary faceless woman in a summery, flowered hat, and the secretary-bird casking a beady eye upon the street through a seedy cafe window.

Muirhead Bone and His Family, Mercury Gallery, 28 Cork St., London W.1, to Feb. 16.

Muirhead Bone, architect and draftsman, had the distinction of being the first official artist to be appointed by Britain in World War I, one of the outcomes of which was a book of drawings—"The Front Line" published in 1918. This exhibition begins with student drawings of Glasgow, made in the 1890s and carries through to watercolors of the late 1940s. The family is represented by oils by eldest son

Stephen Bone and his wife Mary Adhead Bone, and pastels by second son Gavin Bone.

Lucian Freud, Anthony d'Oilly, 9 Dering St., New Bond St., London W.1, to Feb. 20.

Lucian Freud is an excellent British artist who has never had his proper due from the public. And even now he is not being well served, since his first major retrospective is taking place in the Hayward Gallery, alongside a blockbuster of a show of Edward Munch's work. He is perhaps better to be seen in this comparatively small show of drawings from a 1941 sketchbook and some contemporaneous early paintings—which give one a "radstick" for measuring the larger Arts Council exhibition.

Edward Munch, 1863-1944, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London S.E.1, to March 3.

This is as near perfect an exhibition as one can hope to see this side of paradise. Viewers sit by the hour in contemplation of the emotion and color and the underlying sense of human frailty and grandeur which permeated the Norwegian's life work. The exhibition moves to the Musée National d'Art Moderne in Paris on March 23.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

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18.00 "

February 1st 10.00 "

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17.00 "

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Lithographs and woodcuts		Monday morning closed.	
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(Continued on Page 18)

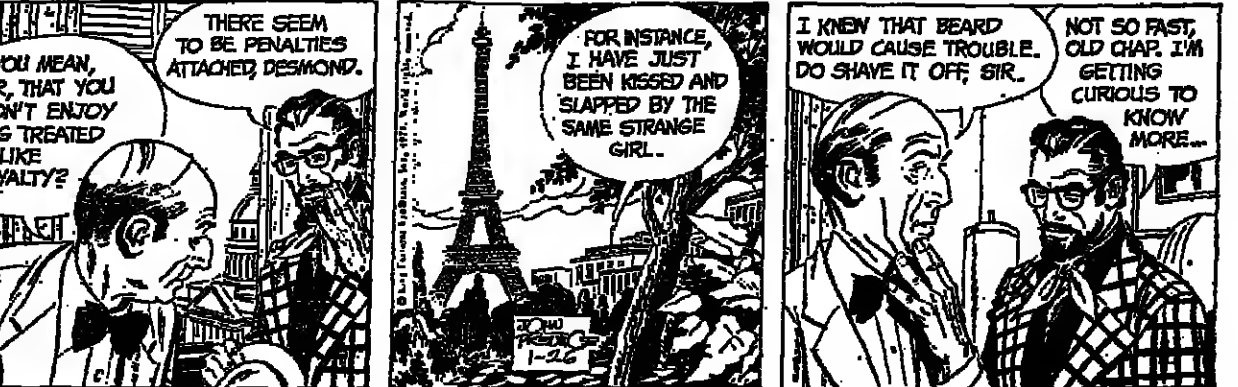
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Figure 1

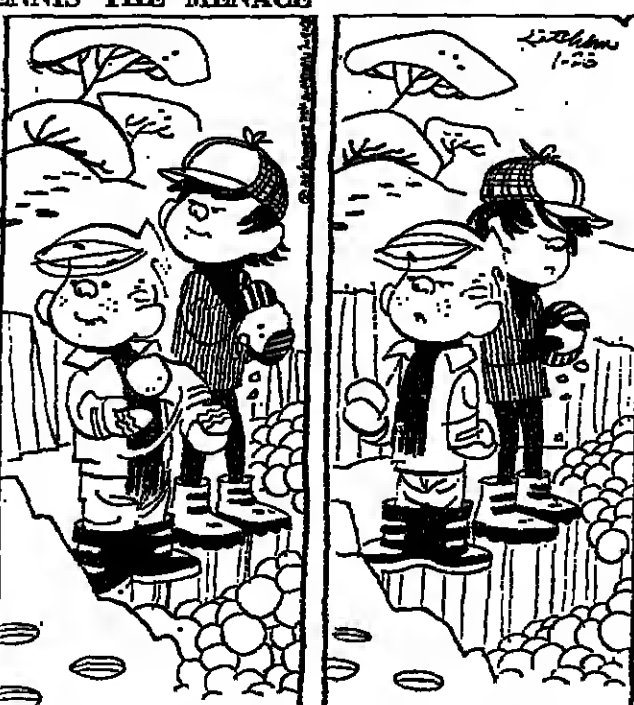
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RIEL HAUGE	man of the Board	Premises and Equipment	127,440,580
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lent		Accrued Interest and Other Assets	481,554,824
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DENNIS THE MENACE



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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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(Answers Monday)

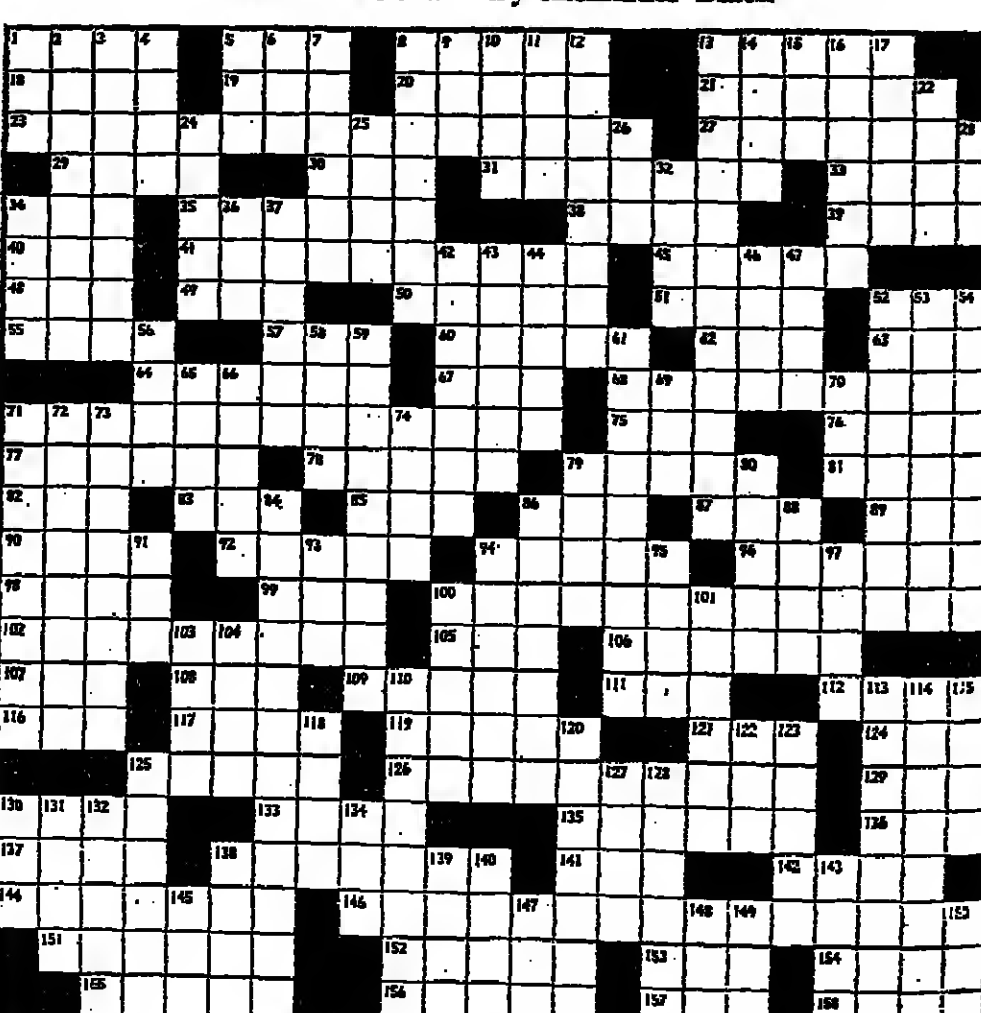
Reviewed by Theodore Shabad

logone," designating a layer or stratum of color printing. A spot check reveals remarkably few errors. The Lithuanian town Alytus appears as *Alitus* and the first name (Aikman) of the Soviet physicist, Aikman, has been omitted by oversight. Nomenclature is not always consistent. The Russian word *yevrusy*, a geological stratum, is divided, is reentered properly as "stage" in Aalen Stage, but "layer" in Aaldan Layer. But these are minor faults. An outstanding publishing problem that allows the non-Russian reader access for the first time to a vast amount of material on the Soviet Union, its peoples, its institutions, its

ed admiral" in common English usage, and "alpinism" is rendered the English "mountaineering." because of such changes in

Edited by
WILL WEND

TEMPUS FUGIT—By Alexander Black



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 CAP BALEYS WAKT
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 URTI SCRATCH BOAST SIG
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 HATIG BASE DISTING
 WHOLE RAYE RAYE
 ABOVE NAME DWEE
 LUTIANE YOUN WAIDS ESK

DOWN		DOWN		DOWN		DOWN	
6 Court	26 W.W. in area	66 English and	86 English and	106 Obsolete	127 Dumb —		
8 Eternity	28 Greek god	68 Spanish and	88 Soviet river	108 Soviet river	128 Sad		
10 Old highways	30 High note	70 "Ante —"	90 Ante —	110 Ante —	129 Qualities		
12 Britain	32 River note	72 "Ante —"	92 Ante —	112 Ante —	130 Profit		
14 France	34 River	74 French letter	94 French letter	114 "The grass will	131 Goss and		
16 Wary, in	36 Amounts of	76 Dislike	96 Dislike	116 "the grass will	132 Thal wency		
18 Herdury	38 "White, in Savile	78 Hero's lover	98 Hero's lover	118 Unfolding	133 Rending		
20 Spare	40 "Aphrodisia name	80 "And others	100 "And others	120 Suffer, in	134 Numbly		
22 Dedication to	42 Celtic goddess	82 "Confession" name	102 "Confession" name	122 Suffer, in	135 Numbly		
24 Letter	44 Celtic goddess	84 "Oor, in Munich	104 "Oor, in Munich	124 Light carriage	136 "Numbly"		
26 Time traveler	46 Staffer, in France	86 "Hind, in	106 "Hind, in	126 Bound-the clock-	138 Silhouette		
28 Conscience	48 Mountains range	88 "Baby girls	108 "Baby girls	128 Calendar return-	140 "Numbing"		
30 "Like a lord	50 Depaired	90 "Unfolding	110 "Unfolding	130 "Numbing"	142 "Numbing"		
32 Attack	52 "Church corner	92 "Unfolding	112 "Unfolding	132 "Numbing"	144 "Numbing"		
34 "Kind of machine	54 "Malay dagger"	94 "Unfolding	114 "Unfolding	134 "Numbing"	146 "Numbing"		
36 "Capital bear	56 "Respected	96 "Unfolding	116 "Unfolding	136 "Numbing"	148 "Numbing"		
38 "W.W. a Admiral	58 "Firepart part	98 "Unfolding	118 "Unfolding	138 "Numbing"	150 "Numbing"		

هكذا من الأهل

de Montezuma, and the princely Jean-René Gougoun took over the training and driving. Gougoun has always had the magic touch, and Une de Mai is now the leading magic-sarper of all trotters with nearly 74 times. She has been to the winner's circle 74 times.

After Sunday's race, and after several mountings in France this spring, she will cross the Atlantic, where she can race until she's 14. Une de Mai and Gougoun already have started in the same affair with dollars as the duo has twice combined to win the \$150,000 International.

"I think Une de Mai is more well-known in the U. S. than I am, and highly appreciated," Gougoun cackled yesterday. "I think beating Nevele Pride in 1969 in the International did it." Until then, the American speedster had been unbeatable.

Still Sound

Gougoun says that his horse is almost as fast now as she was then, and just as sound.

Veterinarian examines Une de Mal. He found her very fit.

an. 25 (UPI).— will defend his on March 26 in

Kenyan Paul Tayler and England's David Black.

South Africa
santa of Italy
-3 victory over
Mexico.
surprised every-
of fourth-seed-
-champion Stan
-started well,
-set from 3-3.
-more forcefully
-acts, forcing

quarterfinal match of the \$50,000 Virginia Slims Women's Tennis Tournament.

ment of about \$100,000. WCT will pay for that amount as the balance of the balance. He did not say that his chairman of the Commission of Ten said that his close call.

Following the 90-minute match her toughest to date in the Mission Viejo tournament. Kinsler apologized, "I behaved like a ass," she said. "I shouldn't have said what I did to the linesman. But when prestige and money is on the line, I sometimes get emotional."

Kramer, who was fighting a

to exert force
y group," he
to remain

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Bedford faded three laps from home. Taylor, who had been running steadily about 20 meters behind the leaders, didn't take the lead until the back straight of the final lap. Then he pulled for Australia by winning the women's 100-meter freestyle. Canada took two more medals in this event. Gail Atkinson won the silver and Judy Wright the bronze.

Bedford dragged himself over the line a bad fourth.

After the race, Bedford said

that he lost his cool with all the shouting going on. He said that at one time he saw a list, indicating to much loss.

The Kenyans were up to every antic in the book, he said. "One grabbed my shorts. All I saw was this hand come out. It turned out to be Juma and I shouted at him to quit it."

Mary Peters of Northern Ireland ended her pentathlon career by winning another gold medal, in the 800-meter Olympic event.

She was champion. She tottered, she stumbled, based largely on her performance in the shot put.

Mokupe Oshikoya, a virtually unknown tyroist from Nigeria, was second, only 32 points behind, and winning both the 100-meter hurdles and the 200-meter dash, but dying badly in the shot put. Ann Wilson of England was third.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP).—Willy Mosconi won the \$15,000 top prize yesterday in the billiards Black Velvet Challenge by outscoring Rex Williams of Great Britain, 21-1, in the final round.

The victory for Mosconi, 63, the perennial pocket billiards champion from 1941 until his retirement in 1957, gave him a 179-64 1/2 edge in total points in the six-city tournament.

The tournament was unusual, requiring Williams—world amateur champion since 1968—and Mosconi each to excel at each other's game as well as his own.

Colleen Rockwell

Hammer Throw *College Basketball*

Only one other gold medal was decided in track and field. Ian Chippasee of England won the hammer throw with a heave of 69.96 meters, a record for the game.

Canada started with a 1-0-3 sweep in the women's springboard diving. Cindy Shatto won the gold medal with a total of 430.85 points, with Ber Boys' second and Gerri Boyd third.

Sonia Gray, 14, started the expected flood of swimming golds

Thunder's Games
East
Southern Cal 79, Devon Hall 68.
Fishes 85, Garfield 80.
South Carolina 79, Portland 63.
Stanfield 100, St. Albans 78.
Columbia 84, Cumberland 74.
West
Keenebec 82, 114, Northwood 76.
Lebanon 82, Greenboro 81.
Dix Dominion 86, Xavier 83.
Midwest
New Britain 76, New Kent (Pa) 88.
Bradley 105, Illinois 86.
West
Brigham Young 83, Arizona 82.
74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

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